The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4606. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1866. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Another Day's Work on the Tariff Bill.

Strenuous Effort to Increase the Duty on Railway Bars.

Carried by One Vote, but Finally Lost.

Various Other Changes in Iron and Steel Duties.

The Senate Insists Upon its Freedmen's Bureau Amendments.

A Committee of Conference Appointed.

A Lot of Land Committee Reports Disposed Of.

Consuls, Postmasters, &c., Confirmed.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 30.

JURORS IN UTAH.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator WADE to regulate the selection of grand and petit jurors in the Territory of Utah and for other purposes, and which was referred to the Committee on Territories, provides that citizens only of the United shall be competent to serve as jurors in Utah; that they must be selected from the body of the people of the District; that the United States Marshal shall attend all courts and execute all process and orders issued; that when a Judge of any District is absent or disabled, his place may be supplied by any of the other Judges; that a citizen aggrieved by the action of a Justice of the Peace or Probate Judge, may appeal to the District Court; that in election by ballot it shall be unlawful for any person to place upon it any mark or device by which the vote might be identified in a penalty of $500 fine and six months' imprisonment; that in all suits in which the United States are not a party the officers' fees may be charged to the proper parties; that the office of Lieutenant General in Utah is prohibited, and the laws relative to it annulled. The section relative to the militia requires the enrolling and mustering thereof and a report from the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of War of the United States. Aliens shall not be enrolled; that marriage shall be solemnized by the Justice of the Supreme Court and ministers of the Gospel regularly ordained, who are required to sign and deliver certificates, with names, ages and places of residence.

FREEDMEN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. RUGER, late Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, says the State Convention has rescinded the proviso to the act passed by the Legislature relating to the testimony of freedmen in courts. As the law now stands, the penalties are the same for white and black, and the testimony of all persons of color is admitted in all cases in which they are personally interested. He states that there are fewer cases of violence than formerly.

REVENUE.

The total receipts from internal revenue for the year ending to-day amount to nearly $306,000,000.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Charles Hunter, to be a Commander in the Navy on the retired list; Charles Davis, to be Surveyor of Customs at Nashville, Tenn.; Joel Gressard, Surveyor of Customs at Windsor, N. C.; T. L. Cuthbert, naval officer at Charleston, S. C.; M. F. Conway, formerly Member of Congress from Kansas, to be Consul at Marseilles; R. D. Merrill, Consul at Sidney, N. S. W.; Thomas Alcock, Consul at Goderich, C. W.; G. H. Heap, Consul at Belfast; Albert Rhodes, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Rotterdam. The following nominations of Postmasters were confirmed: A. C. Grant at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.; John F. Whitcomb, Ellsworth, Me.; Wm. Allen, Auburn, N. Y.; G. J. J. Barbour, Homer, N. Y.; H. J. Jarvis, Cortland Village; Isaac Fuller, Seneca Falls, J. H. Prescott, Newark; C. J. Fennie, Palmyra, and Samuel S. Mailey, Clyde.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....SATURDAY, June 30, 1866.

SITE FOR A NEW WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. HOWE introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the propriety of purchasing a tract of land not less than a hundred acres, near the city, for a public park and site for a Presidential Mansion.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. WILSON called up the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and moved that the Senate insist on its amendments to the bill, and agree to the Committee of Conference called for by the House.

It was so ordered.

The points in dispute between the two Houses relate to the disposition of the Sea Island cotton lands. The House forbids the surrender of the lands now held by the freedmen under Gen. SHERMAN's order. The bill as passed by the Senate contains provisions under which the former owners may get possession of these lands, except such as have been sold for United States taxes.

CALL FOR INFORMATION.

Mr. POLAND offered a resolution, reciting that it appears that ALBERT ELMORE, recently nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, as Collector of Customs at Mobile, held office one time under the late rebel Government, and calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a copy of the official oath filed by said ELMORE, which was adopted.

JURORS IN UTAH.

Mr. WADE introduced a bill to regulate the selection of grand and petit Jurors in the Territory of Utah, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

LAND TITLES.

Mr. CONNESS called up a bill to quiet the titles of certain lands within the corporation limits of the City of Benicia, California, which was read and postponed for the present.

LANDS TO KANSAS.

Mr. HENDRICKS called up a bill to grant lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was passed, and goes to the House.

LANDS TO MISSOURI.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, the Senate concurred in certain verbal amendments to the bill granting lands to aid in the construction and extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad of Missouri. The bill now goes to the President.

PRINTING DOCUMENTS.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of 10,000 copies of the reply of the President to the resolution of the Senate, calling for information as to the departure of Austrian troops for Mexico.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend by striking out "10,000" and inserting "1,000," which was disagreed to by a vote of yeas 14, nays 17.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. WILSON, HOWES and NESMITH were appointed the Conference Committee in the Freedmen's Bureau Bill on the part of the Senate.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

At 1 o'clock the Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN.

The bill as it came from the House is sixty-five pages in length, and makes the regular annual appropriations for the support of the Indian Department, the carrying out of treaties, &c.

The Senate Finance Committee recommended the following amendments:

SECTION 2. That no funds belonging to any Indian tribe with which treaty relations exist shall be applied in any manner not authorized by such treaty or by express provisions of law, nor shall money appropriated to execute a treaty be transferred or applied to any other purpose.

SEC. 3. That from and after the 31st day of December, 1866, the Secretary of War shall exercise the supervisory and appellate powers, and possess the jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to all the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the Treasury on estimates or accounts, subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised on similar estimates or accounts by the Auditors and Comptrollers of the Treasury, or either of them.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of War shall be authorized, whenever in his opinion it shall promote the economy and efficiency of the Indian service, to establish convenient departments and districts for the proper administration of the duties now imposed by law on the Superintendents of Indian Affairs, and upon agents and subagents, and to substitute for such superintendents and agents, officers of the Army of the United States, who shall be designated for that purpose, and who shall then become charged with all the duties now imposed by law upon the superintendents and agents thus superseded, and without additional compensation therefor. Officers of the army so designated shall not be required to give the bonds now required of civil appointees, but shall be responsible for any neglect or maladministration according to the rules and articles of war.

SEC. 5. That all contracts for transportation connected with the Indian service shall hereafter be made in the same manner and at the same time, provided for transportation for the use of the army.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the War shall be authorized to withhold all special licenses from traders, and under regulations to be by him prescribed to provide the times and places at which all traders complying therewith may present themselves for bargain, barter and exchange with the several Indian tribes according to the laws of the United States regulating the same.

Mr. SHERMAN explained the object of the above amendments and their necessity. It could not be intended as a reflection upon the present Secretary of the Interior, because the proposed change would not take place until December next, and a few months later the present Secretary would be a member of the Senate. It was not known who would be his successor, and therefore no personal reflections on anybody could be intended in making the change. It would be more economical to have the Indian Department a branch of the War Office. The places of the present civil employes of the Bureau could be filled by officers of the army, and their salaries could be saved to the Government.

Mr. SHERMAN dwelt upon other provisions of the above amendment, believing the proposed change would be beneficial as well as economical.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said there were many reasons for making the proposed transfer, but there were more and stronger ones against it. He dwelt briefly on the reasons for and against the amendment.

Mr. STEWART advocated the proposed amendment, after which further consideration of the bill was postponed until Tuesday, and, on motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the Senate, at 3 o'clock, went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN IOWA.

Mr. KASSON, on leave, introduced a joint resolution extending for one year the time for completing the Agricultural College in Iowa, under the Agricultural College Bill.

The resolution was read three times and passed.

SALE OF A MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. DONNELLY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill, authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to sell at public auction the unsold lots on the Fort Howard Military Reservation, in Brown County, Wisconsin, which was read three times and passed.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

Mr. DONNELLY also reported the House joint resolution to permit soldiers for whom homesteads had been selected without their personal examination, to change such homesteads if dissatisfied with them, in the same land district, the fees paid in the first instance to apply to the second selection.

The resolution was read a third time and passed.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL.

Mr. DONNELLY also reported adversely the House bill to amend section 2 of the Agricultural College Bill. Laid on the table.

LAND DISTRICTS.

Mr. GLOSSBRENNER, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the organization of land districts in Arizona, Idaho, Utah and Montana, which was read three times and passed.

MONTANA A SURVEYING DISTRICT.

Mr. GLOSSBRENNER also reported a bill erecting the Territory of Montana into a separate surveying district.

After debate, Mr. PRICE opposing, and Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, sustaining the bill, the bill was passed.

LOCATION OF LAND WARRANTS.

Mr. ECKLEY, from the same Committee, reported back, adversely, the House bill allowing five years further time for the location of land warrants issued by Virginia to her officers and soldiers of the Virginia line. Laid on the table and report ordered to be printed.

LANDS TO OREGON.

Mr. ECKLEY also reported, with amendments, the Senate bill granting land to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Albany, Oregon, to the eastern boundary of the State.

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. ECKLEY also reported, with amendments, the Senate bill, granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Corvallis to the Aquinna Bay.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

CONSOLIDATING LAND OFFICES.

Also, the bill consolidating the Land Offices in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas. The points selected for the location of the consolidated offices are Montgomery, Ala., Tallahassee, Fla., New-Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., and Jackson, Miss.

HOMESTEADS IN NEW-MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

Also, the House bill entitling to the benefits of the preëmption and homestead acts citizens of the United States residing in towns or villages of New-Mexico and Arizona, and who may be cultivating lands of the United States, and are the *bona fide* owners of the improvements thereon, even though they are not residing and have not resided on the lands. It was read three times and passed.

RAILROAD LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

Also, with amendments, the Senate bill granting aid for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Folsom to Placerville, Cal. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

ADVERSE REPORTS FROM THE PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE.

Mr. HOLMES, from the same Committee, made adverse reports to the following cases: The House bill to amend the act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands; memorial of the Legislature of Washington Territory relative to common schools; the memorial of Governor and Legislature of Utah Territory praying for a donation of town sites for school purposes; the petition of the National Normal School Association, praying grants of land to establish State Normal Schools; the act to improve the navigation of the Mississippi River at St. Paul and Minneapolis; the petition of citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., for application of lands for the improvement of Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior.

Mr. HOLMES explained that the adverse reports in the two latter cases were not made from hostility to the propositions, but because provision was made in the River and Harbor Bill for surveys in these cases. The adverse reports were laid on the table.

MODES OF SURVEYING.

Mr. HOLMES, also from the same Committee, reported back the House bill to authorize a departure from the established mode of surveying in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

In reply to Mr. KASSON, he explained that the bill was recommitted by the Commissary-General of the Land Office, and was rendered necessary by the irregular configuration of the surface of the country. The bill was passed.

LAND TITLES IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. JULIAN, from the same Committee, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill to grant land titles in California. Before the reading of the bill was completed, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till Tuesday next.

TERRITORY OF LINCOLN.

Mr. ASHLEY, (of Ohio,) from the Committee on Territories, reported the House bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Lincoln, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

AID IN CONSTRUCTING TELEGRAPH LINES.

On motion of Mr. ALLEY the Senate bill to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Post-office Committee.

A PARK NEAR WASHINGTON.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, introduced a bill for the establishment and maintenance of a public park in the District of Columbia, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. SCOFIELD in the Chair, and resumed consideration of the Tariff Bill.

Mr. AMES moved to increase the duty on squares of steel or iron marked for measuring from six to ten cents per pound.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, opposed the amendment and said it would be better to pay $300,000,000 out of the Treasury to those for whose benefit this bill was designed than to pass this bill.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. MORRILL moved to increase the duty on squares of steel or iron marked for measuring from six to nine cents a pound.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, protested against the principle of taxing the people of the West for the benefit of Eastern manufacturers.

Mr. KELLY replied that the question of protection here to-day was more eminently a question of protection to the grower of wheat than to the manufacturer of any fabric.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, argued generally that the amount of duty laid on articles had not the effect of increasing their cost, illustrating the argument by the assertion that squares of steel are cheaper now than when they were when the duty was less.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, ridiculed the argument and called for a reduction of duties for the benefit of the people of the West. He said that if the duty on cut nails was taken off they could be made much cheaper.

Mr. DAWES referred to cut nails that within the recollection of Mr. HARDING's life, under the influence of the protective principle cut nails had fallen in price until they were now purchasable for one-fourth of what they cost fifteen years ago. Had it not been for protection the people of this country would be to-day dependent upon England and the old prices would have to be paid. Under the system of protection competition had sprung up and brought the simple article of cut nails down to one-fourth of what it would have been had free-trade been encouarged and the menopoly of the market left to England. The principle was the same in regard to every other article. This Tariff Bill could be framed on one of two principles alone—on the principle of laying the duty on the raw material, or of laying it on the manufactured article. The effect of the tariff must be one of two things. It must bring in the manufactured article, or it must bring in the laborer himself. It must import the laborer or the labor. The article must be manufactured on this side of the water or on the other side. If on the other side, the laborer will stay there; if on this side, the laborer will come here and enrich the country, the gentleman's (HARDING's) State more than any other part. If Illinois wanted wealth, she must have laborers; and laborers she could have, if she would permit them to have their employment on this side of the water, rather than on the other. He defied the gentleman or anybody else to form a system of tariff on any other than one of these two principles.

Mr. MORRILL's amendment, increasing the duty on squares of steel and iron to 9 cents a pound, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, the specific duty on table cutlery was reduced from 25 to 12 cents per dozen.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, a paragraph was inserted taxing wardrobe locks, &c., 12 cents per dozen and 45 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On motion of Mr. GRISWOLD, a paragraph was inserted taxing horse and mule shoes 2 cents per pound.

Mr. MORRILL moved to amend the paragraph about railroad iron, so as to read: "On all iron imported in bars for railroads and inclined planes, made to patterns and fitted to be laid down on such roads and planes without further manufacture, 1 cent per pound."

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to amend the amendment by making the duty seventy cents per one hundred pounds. He said he was almost disposed to recommend the gentleman from Pennsylvania (KELLEY) to the appointing power as head of the Agricultural Department, on account of the ideas he had put forth—but which the farmers of the West have much difficulty in comprehending unless they come in some special form. He (WILSON) found by a statement before him that the amount of internal tax taken off railroad iron was $8 40 per ton, and on pig iron $3 40. He thought that ought to be regarded as a sufficient advantage to the iron rollers.

Mr. GRISWOLD stated that the manufacturers of railroad iron had been losing money for the last three or four years. They could not compete to-day with English manufacturers.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, asked Mr. GRISWOLD to inform him how much the manufacturers of railroad iron had lost.

Mr. GRISWOLD, without answering the question, asked Mr. WILSON whether he considered that striking at the great manufacturing interests of the country was the way to secure the general prosperity and interest? The cost of constructing railroads was from $40,000 to $50,000 per mile, while the difference between the present duty on iron and the proposed duty was only $450 per mile. That was the whole of it. Speaking of the Free Trade League of New-York he said that not one among its officers or counsellors was identified with the industrial interests of the United States; but they were almost without exception identified directly or indirectly with the English trade.

Mr. RAYMOND said that this was a simple question of detail. The iron-rolling interest of the country was entitled to protection also. The duty on railroad iron was raised last year from $12 40 per ton to $15 75, expressly for the reason that the internal duty amounted to $8 40. That internal duty had been taken off, and yet it was proposed now to raise the duty on imported iron to $22 50, equivalent to an increase of $6 75 in addition to the $8 40 of internal tax taken off, being an increased protection of $15 15 per ton. That was a very large increase in the rate of duty on railroad iron. Iron imported under the present law had to pay now a duty of $15 75, in gold; freight charges, equal to $5 50 or more, also in gold; insurance and commissions amounting to $5 more, making in all $22 75 in gold, or $38 62 in currency, to be paid on every ton of railroad iron brought here from England. And now it was proposed to increase the duty $6 75 in gold or $10 in currency, so that every railroad company that bought a ton of iron would have to pay when landed, in bond, $48 in currency, over and above the cost of the article abroad. The great complaint he made against protection was not that it was wrong in principle, but that there was no end to it. They had been told in the beginning that protection would only be needed for a few years, and then that the manufacturers of the country could stand alone. They had been adding on more and more protection for the last 30 or 40 years, and still the manufacturers asked for more. The New-York Central and Erie Railroads employed together five times more capital than all the rolling-mills in the United States, disbursing ten times as much money to work them, and supporting ten times as many people. Those two roads renewed usually one-fifth of their track every year, requiring, each of them, 20,000 tons of railroad iron. At the present rate of duty the duty on that was $772,000; at the increased rate proposed it would be $975,000—that is to say, those two roads would pay about two millions of dollars by way of protection. They had paid last year one million each as internal tax. There must be an end to that—they could not stand such a pressure. These were only two railroad companies. All the railroad companies of the United States had paid last year little less than six millions for internal tax, and now it was proposed to put upon them five or six millions more in the shape of protection. He desired to see the time come when these manufacturing establishments would have got footing enough to protect themselves. At any rate he did not like to see the railroads of the country saddled with enormous taxation merely for the protection of the iron rolling interest, which was now amply protected.

Mr. GRISWOLD asked whether the gentleman (RAYMOND) ignored the fact that home competition was the surest way not only in theory but in actual experiment to cheapen production. The iron-rolling mills of this country, with a capacity to produce 900,000 tons annually, produced last year only 350,000 to 400,000 tons, because the low grades of English iron could be sold here cheaper than American railroad iron. No branch of industry in England had ever contributed so much to the national wealth and prosperity as the great iron interest. He appealed to his colleague (RAYMOND) not to permit his judgment to be warped by the futile and specious arguments presented by persons interested in railways or foreign manufactures.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said it would have been more satisfactory if the gentleman (GRISWOLD) instead of dealing in mere generalities, had come down to details, and said how much the iron manufacturers had lost in their business. This was simply legislation in favor of keeping up high prices, and could have no other effect.

Mr. GARFIELD said that if the duty was fixed as it had already been on bar iron, then justice required that duty be put on railroad iron. It cost almost the same to make a ton of railroad iron as it did a ton of common bar iron. He demanded that the iron interests of the country should not be eaten up and destroyed by the interests of foreign manufacturers.

The Birmingham smiths, more than a century and a quarter since, petitioned Parliament that the Americans should be subjected to such restrictions as should forever secure the iron trade to England. That was still the purpose and policy of Great Britain. Those who desired that Great Britain should succeed in that policy might vote for the proposition of the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. WILSON.) In 1750 a bill was actually introduced into the British Parliament ordering that every iron mill in America should be demolished, and it only lacked 32 votes of being carried, but a proposition was carried that no iron mill should be ever erected, and no trip-hammer run by water power should be erected in the colonies of America. They might produce the raw material and ship it to England for her behoof; but whenever they proposed to step beyond and make for themselves what iron they needed, the Birmingham smiths went up to Parliament asking for such legislation as should forever secure the trade to the people of Great Britain. There was the same sort of issue still.

Mr. DODGE argued in favor of increased protection to railroad iron, predicting that under it mills would spring up all over the West, not only to make new rails, but to re-roll old ones, and to perpetuate in the cheapest manner possible the existence and progress of railroads westward.

Mr. ALLISON spoke in favor of reducing the duty on railroad iron. He begged gentlemen who were insisting on protection not to suppose that those who were opposed to too much protection were free traders. He was willing to give to home manufacturers all the protection which the exigency required, but no more. He knew of an iron mill in Pennsylvania, which, on a capital of $200,000, had paid last year $215,000 of internal tax, and he did not suppose it had been running at a loss. He found that the iron-rolling interest had been growing during the year, and that the iron mills of Pennsylvania had paid more internal revenue for the last month than they had paid during the preceding year, and yet they asked an additional protection of $6 a ton, after having been relieved of $8 40 internal tax; besides that other legislation had been made for their benefit, such as requiring all the Pacific Railroad Companies to purchase iron of American manufacturers. He thought that the iron interest ought to be amply satisfied with the present tariff.

Mr. BENJAMIN argued that the present duty on imported iron was sufficiently high as a protection to that interest.

Mr. STEVENS said that all these free-trade doctrines that are now located along the Mississippi, were some years ago down further south. I had hoped that they were expunged from the free, industrial, manufacturing North; but I was mistaken. Whatever else they do, I am very sorry that the South has not taken away with it all these free-trade doctrines. Thirty years ago, before there were rolling mills in Pennsylvania for iron bars of this kind, the price of the article introduced from England was more than three times what it was five years ago. Before the war the reduction was caused simply by protecting American enterests, and enabling the iron mills to build up a trade; and yet, these gentlemen cannot see it or understand it; they are blind to everything but theory, which is a mere theory, and never can be reduced to practice without crushing all the interests of the country. Do not gentlemen know that the reason why England can send her iron over here as she does is because the price of labor is only about one-third what it is here. The price of iron is well ascertained to consist of one-twentieth part of capital and nineteen-twentieth of labor. It is at labor, therefore, that these gentlemen are striking; it is labor which the Free-trade League from Ohio are attempting to grind. I find that the Free-trade League of New-York has, with much impudence, put down on its list of managers the name of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KASSON.)

Mr. STEVENS abruptly closed his remarks at that point, saying that he was too exhausted to proceed.

Mr. KASSON said: I am glad that the gentleman from Pennsylvania has renewed his suggestion that I am a free-trader; I am glad of it for two purposes—first, that I may state what kind of division exists on the part of principles which divide the House as they do the country on this subject. There is on the one hand the absolutely free-trader, who wishes to abolish Custom-houses, and let the markets of the world be as free as the markets of our own country. At the antipodes from here is the man who calls himself a protectionist, but who is a prohibitionist, and who (one of them, a particular friend of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania,) told me he would build up a Chinese wall between the United States and every other part of the world. Between these two extremes are two other classes; one of them wishes simply to foster the infantine industries of America until they are able to take care of themselves in free competition with the energies and industries of foreign countries. To that class of free-traders I belong. The other is a class of men who also call themselves protectionists, who wish to build up monopolies in the country at the expense of the consumer and at the expense of other industries in which they are not concerned. I do not pretend to say to which of these four classes any member of this House belongs except myself, but I do distinctly affirm, and so knows the Free Trade League of New-York, and any other Free Trade League that regards me as committed to their interests, that I stand for the fostering of the infantine interests of America. But when they have obtained their majority, and can stand alone, I would say, "Hands off," and I would then open to the people of the country the privilege of buying where they could buy cheapest, and selling where they could sell highest. I am for defensive measures against the aggression of other countries on the interests of our own; but I am not for annihilating the privilege of a free people entirely to have a competition in the markets in which they are compelled to buy and sell. If that is to be a free trader, I glory in the word. The millions of people in the West cannot see it when you tell them that they are selling their railroad iron cheaper, with the extra duty on it, than they got it previously.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. KELLEY, GRISWOLD, MORRILL and HALE.

Mr. HALE said the cheapness of iron in this country before the war, and which would exist to-day but for the inflation caused by the war, was the result of a protection to home industry, of building up American interests, of discriminating in favor of our own labor, so as to give the market to home producers. If the home manufacturers were struck down, the people would be left at the mercy of foreign importers.

At length the debate was closed on the paragraph and the Committee proceeded to vote on the amendment.

Mr. WILSON's amendment, reducing the duty to 70 cents per 100 pounds, (the present rate,) was agreed to by a vote of 50 to 49.

Its opponents, however, rallied on the next vote, and Mr. MORRILL's amendment, to which Mr. WILSON's was an amendment, was rejected by 48 to 52, thus leaving the paragraph as in the original bill, making the duty 1 cent per pound.

Various motions were made to amend it further, but they all failed.

Mr. BUNDY moved to increase the duty on old scrap-iron from $5 to $10 per ton. Lost.

On motion of Mr. DODGE, ten per cent. *ad valorem* was added to the duty on iron wire.

Mr. HALE moved to increase the duty on all cast or shear steel from four and one half cents a pound to five cents a pound. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. GRISWOLD, a paragraph was inserted put ing a duty of four cents per pound on railway frogs, &c.

On motion of Mr. AMES, the duty on steel was increased from 45 to 50 per cent.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to insert a paragraph as follows:

On all bonds, certificates of stock or other evidence of indebtedness of the United States or any State, brought back or returned for payment, sale or collection before due, ten per centum *ad valorem*.

On motion of Mr. DODGE, the duty on crinoline wire was increased from seven to ten cents per pound.

Mr. O'NEILL moved to increase the duty on hardware from fifteen to sixty per cent. *ad valorem*. Rejected.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, moved to strike out the paragraph on copper ore fifteen per centum *ad valorem*.

Without disposing of the amendment the Committee rose.

The portion of the bill, seven pages, disposed of to-day is as follows:

On chains made of iron rods less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and not less than number nine wire guage, 5 cents per pound. On chains made of iron rods less than number nine wire guage, 5 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 20 per centum *ad valorem;* and on blacksmiths' hammers, stone hammers and sledges of all descriptions, wholly or partially finished, 4 cents per pound. On wrought iron washers and nails, wholly or partially finished, of all descriptions, punched or unpunched, 3½ cents per pound. On screws commonly called wood screws, two inches or over in length, 8 cents per pound; less than two inches in length, 11 cents per pound. On all other screws of iron not herein enumerated, and on screws of any other metal than iron, 40 per centum *ad valorem*. On wrought-iron tubes of all descriptions, 4 cents per pound. On wrought-iron hinges of all descriptions and bed-screws, 4 cents per pound. On galvanized iron of all descriptions, 4½ cents per pound. On anvils of all descriptions, 4 cents per pound; on cut nails and spikes of all descriptions, 2 cents per pound; on all handsaws not over 24 inches in length, $1 50 per dozen and 30 per centum *ad valorem*, over 24 inches in length, $2 50 per dozen, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem;* on all buck saws not exceeding 10 inches in length $1 75 per dozen, and in addition thereto 30 per centum *ad valorem;* over 10 inches in length $2 25 per dozen, and in addition thereto 30 per centum *ad valorem;* on squares of steel or iron marked for measuring, 9 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 30 per centum *ad valorem;* on needles of all kinds, for sewing, darning and knitting, 40 per centum *ad valorem;* on needles for knitting or sewing machinery, $1 per thousand, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem;* on table cutlery with ivory, pearl or metal handles, $1 per dozen, and 45 per centum *ad valorem;* on table cutlery with other than ivory, pearl or metal handles, 12 cents per dozen, and in addition thereto 45 per centum *ad valorem;* on butcher knives, cooks' and shoe knives, and spatulas and palettes, $1 per gross, and in addition thereto 50 per centum *ad valorem;* on cutlery of all kinds, not including pocket cutlery not herein otherwise provided for, 50 per centum *ad valorem;* on pocket knives and pocket cutlery of all kinds, valued at not over $5 per dozen, 75 cents per dozen, and in addition thereto 50 per centum *ad valorem;* valued at over $5 per dozen, $2 per dozen, and in addition thereto 50 per centum *ad valorem;* on steel skates, costing 20 cents or less per pair, 10 cents per pair; costing over 20 cents per pair, 45 per centum *ad valorem;* on padlocks and currycombs of every description, and of whatever material composed, 25 cents per dozen, and in addition thereto, 45 per cent *ad valorem;* on chest, drawer, till, cupboard and wardrobe locks of every description, and on door and shutter bolts and wrought iron drawers, 12 cents per dozen, and in addition thereto 45 per centum *ad valorem;* on horse-shoe nails, all kinds, 7 cents per pound; on cut tacks, brads or sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, nor less than number 16 wire guage, 4 cents per pound; less in size than number 16, and not less than number 25 wire gauge, 5½ cents per pound; less than number 25 wine guage, 6 cents per pound, and 10 per centum *ad valorem*. On wire spiral furniture springs, 6½ cents per pound; on locomotive tire of iron or bars rolled and cut for such uses, of whatever length, 3½ cents per pound; on locomotive tire or bars rolled for such uses, of steel or of iron, refined by the Bessemer process, 4 cents per pound; on all puddled and blistered steel, and on all steel other than cast or sheet steel in bars, sheets, slabs, plates, coils, axles, tire and parts of machinery forgings, a duty of 3½ cents per pound; on all cast and shear steel in bars, ingots, sheets, slabs, plates, coils, axle, tire and parts of machinery forgings, valued at 7 cents per pound or less, a duty of 4½ cents per pound; on all cast and shear steel in bars, ingots, sheets, slabs, plates, coils, axles, tires and parts of machinery forgings and wire exceeding ⅜ of an inch in diameter, valued at above 7 cents per pound, a duty of 5 cents per pound and 10 per cent. *ad valorem;* on steel rods and steel wire not exceeding ⅜ of an inch in diameter, and not less than 16 wire gauge, 5 cents per pound, and in addition 20 per cent. *aa valorem;* less or finer than number 16 wire gauge, 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent. *ad valorem;* on metal converted, cast or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process, of whatever form or description, except railway bars, whether invoiced as steel or iron, or otherwise, 3 cents per pound; 2½ cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen per round; on wrought iron rivets, bolts, spikes and nails, less in size than twenty-penny, 4 cents per pound; on all other wrought iron nails or spikes not herein otherwise provided for, 3 cents per pound, on horse and mule shoes, 2 cents per pound; on railroad splice bars or chairs, punched or unpunched, 2½ cents per pound; on iron bars for railroads or inclined planes, made to pattern ready to lay down, 1 cent per pound; on iron, known as angle iron, whether in shapes called T. L. and H., or any other shape than round, square or flat, not herein otherwise specified, 2¾ cents per pound; on old scrap-iron, $5 per ton; provided that nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use, and is fit only to be remanufactured by reheating and rolling or welding: on iron wire, bright coppered, galvanized or tinned, drawn and finished, not more than one-fourth of an inch in diameter; on railroad bars, made in whole or in part by the Bessemer or pneumatic process, and steel railway bars, made in whole or in part by any other process, 2½ cents per pound; on steel carriage springs, 8 cents per pound; on railroad frogs, frog points, fish bars and finger bars, 4½ cents per pound; on steel, in any form, and on manufactures of every description, not otherwise herein provided for, 50 per centum *ad valorem;* on crinoline steel wire, flattened and tempered, whether covered or otherwise, 10 cents per pound; on cross-cut saws, 12 cents per lineal foot; on mill pit and drag saws, not over nine inches wide, 15 cents per lineal foot; over nine inches wide, 25 cents per lineal foot; on hardware, tools, implements, carpenters' tools, vises, braces, bitts, firetongs and shovels, housebuilding hardware not otherwise herein provided for, sheaves, scales, instruments for medical and surgical uses, and like finished articles of steel, wholly or in part, or of iron, brass, copper or other metal, and whether washed, plated or gilt, 45 per centum *ad valorem;* on all harness and saddlers' hardware, 50 per centum *ad valorem;* on muskets, rifles, fowling-pieces, pistols, and all other firearms, 45 per centum *ad valorem;* on swords and sword blades, 25 cents each blade, and in addition thereto 45 per centum *ad valorem;* on planters' or other hoes, wholly or in part of steel or iron, $2 per dozen. On files, file blanks, rasps and floats not exceeding five inches in length, 40 cents per dozen; over five inches and not exceeding seven inches, 65 cents per dozen; over seven inches and not over nine inches, $1 per dozen; over nine inches and not over eleven inches, $1 35 per dozen; over eleven inches and not over thirteen inches, $2 per dozen; over thirteen inches and not over fifteen inches, $2 70 per dozen; over fifteen inches in length, $3 25 per dozen.

CERTIFICATES OF HONOR.

Mr. NEWELL offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the Post-office Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Adjutant-General of New-Jersey to distribute through the mail free of postage, certain certificates of honor, awarded by the Legislature to soldiers of that State.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee of Conference on the Paris Exposition Bill, made a report recommending that the House agree to the Senate amendments, with amendments striking out the words "in coin" where they occur, and the words "and return" and "going and returning." He explained that they made the appropriation in currency instead of in gold and would reduce the appropriation from $205,000 to $156,000. The House bill had provided for national vessels on which to freight the goods, but the Senate, upon the representations of the Navy Department had changed that, and, instead, appropriated $56,000 for freighting expenses. The Committee recommended concurrence in that.

Mr. ROSS proposed that action on the report should be delayed until the return of his colleague, Mr. WASHBURN, who was absent for sickness.

The proposition amused the House, as Mr. WASHBURN had fought the bill in all its stages, but nevertheless it was not acceded to.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, moved to lay the report on the table. Rejected.

The report was then agreed to, ayes, 73; nays, 21; and then, at 4:30 o'clock, the House adjourned.

COMMENCEMENTS.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Growth of the Institution—Election of Officers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, June 28, 1866.

The Commencement exercises of Trinity College have been held during the last two days, and have awakened a good deal of interest in the minds of our citizens, and drawn many of the former students back to look once more upon the pleasant retreats of their *alma mater*.

During the forty-three years which have elapsed since the founding of this College, it has grown to be a power in the land. Though never having obtained the reputation of the larger institutions, such as Yale and Harvard, yet it has included in its roll of Presidents and instructors many whose reputation cannot be bounded by parties and by the walls of the academy. Such have been Bishops BROWNELL, WILLIAMS, POTTER and DOANE, with Drs. ELIOT, JARVIS and COIT, and other honored and useful names. Established by members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with the design of providing an educated ministry, and also to educate men for usefulness in other walks of life, it has been eminently successful. Among its 600 alumni are about 240 clergymen—about one-tenth of all the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. Starting with a subscription of $50,000, a part of which was invested in buildings, notwithstanding many difficulties and embarrassments, its friends have succeeded in raising the endowment to nearly $220,000 in productive funds, while they hold over $50,000 in real estate, now unproductive, but which may easily be improved, and thus add largely to the income of the College. This is in addition to the ample and beautiful grounds and the capacious buildings occupied by the College. With a corps of ordinary and extra-ordinary Professors amounting to fourteen, all encouraged by the past and buoyant with hope for the future, with a twofold increase of students entered for the coming year, the prospects of the College are eminently cheering. The Professors may well go forward, laying broad and deep the foundations of a thorough and varied scholarship, and bid men come and examine the style of their workmanship.

The House of Convocation assembled yesterday morning in the college chapel, Rev. Mr. OLMSTEAD, the Dean, presiding. After the usual devotional exercises, the House proceeded to business.

The following persons were elected officers for the two years next ensuing, viz.:

Rev. D. H. SHORT, D. D., Dean.
Rev. Gemont Graves, M. A., Sub-Dean.
Benjamin G. Whitman, M. A., Registrar.
James Ward Smyte, M. A., Purser.
Prof. John Brockelsby, M. A., Edward H. Brinley, M. A., M. D., E. Winslow Williams, M. A., Standing Committee.
Rev. Rufus Emery, M. A., and Theodore I. Driggs, M. A., were chosen Junior Fellows.
Rev. N. J. Burton, M. A., of this city, was chosen Orator for the next annual meeting, and Henry J. Scudder, M. A., of New-York, his substitute.
Henry Howard Brownell, M. A., of East Hartford, was elected Poet, and Rev. John C. Middleton, of Stonington, Conn., substitute.

Among the members who have died during the past year is Bishop BURGESS, of Maine.

In the evening the House was addressed by Rev. B. H. PADDOCK, of Detroit, on "The Noble Ambition of the Christian College." The aim of the speaker was to show that a college curriculum was no useless round of study, but a discipline calculated to bring out all the powers and produce perfect manhood. In developing the intellectual powers, the speaker contended for the rigid use of the mathematics and the languages, in opposition to a utilitarian system of study—not simply because it was *old*, but *tried* and *approved*—most calculated to make *men*. The moral and religious faculties must be trained, and science be made the hand-maid of religion. The Christian College must grasp in its broad views the age, the country and the world, and mould them for God and truth. Such, the speaker hoped, would be the aim of Trinity College.

Rev. SANFORD J. HORTON, of Cheshire, delivered a poem on "The Real and the Ideal," which was quite sarcastic upon the follies of the times, and paid fitting tribute to departed worthies.

THE SECOND DAY.

The storm of last night and to-day came down like a wet blanket upon the proceedings of this festive time. Yet it did not dampen the ardor of the students, officers and friends of the College. The literary societies met in their respective halls at 8 o'clock. At 9 o'clock all assembled in the chapel for the usual devotions. After these the procession formed in regular order, and headed by Colt's Band proceeded to Allyn's Hall, a large and complete room, well adapted for such occasions. Bishop WILLIAMS, Chancellor of the College, presided. Upon the platform were seated Ex-Gov. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Ex-Secretary of the Navy; Rev. Drs. CALVIN E. STOWE, ROBERT VERMILYE, of East Windsor, and BALLARD, Superintendent of Public Schools in Maine and Corresponding Secretary of the Maine Historical Society.

The orations of the Graduating Class were delivered in the following order:

Salutatory, in Greek: and Mutability of Language—Henry Aiken Metcalf, Massachusetts.
A Nation's History written in its Architectural Remains—Henry Emerson Hovey, Massachusetts.
Westward—James Brainard Goodrich, Connecticut.
Vicissitudes of a Nation's Literature—Jos. Richey, Pennsylvania.
Italy—Charles Conner Hayden, Connecticut.
Decisive Victories; their Causes and Nature—Felix R. Sullivan, Maryland.
Hugh Miller—Josiah Blackwell, New-York.
Ceaseless Activity of the Mind—William Fell Johnson, Maryland.
Extinct Races of America—B. Howell Griswold, Maryland.
The Progress of Science—Howard Kennedy, Maryland.
The True Aristocracy of a Republic—George Graffin Hooper, Maryland.
Unity, a Law of Being—J. Louis Stebbins, Massachusetts.
Sensationalism—Charles H. B. Tremaine, Connecticut.
The Ethics of Physics; and Valedictory Oration—Samuel Hart, Connecticut.
Master's Oration: Anglican Liberty—John Sabine Smith, B. A., Troy, N. Y.

The ceremony of conferring the academic degrees was then performed, the following being awarded:

Bachelors in Arts—Josiah Blackwell, James B. Goodrich, B. Howell Griswold, Samuel Hart, Chas. C. Hayden, Geo. G. Hooper, Henry E. Hovey, Albert S. Hull, Wm. F. Johnson, Howard Kennedy, Henry A. Metcalf, Joseph Richey, J. Louis Stebbins, Felix R. Sullivan, Chas. H. B. Tremaine.

Masters in Course—Rev. Wm. N. Ackley, Rev. Chas. D. Allen, T. M. L. Chrystie, J. W. Clark, Wm. T. Currie, Geo. C. Griswold, Rev. J. J. McCook, J. S. Smith, L. K. Storrs, Augustus Morse, Jr., Rev. B. B. Abbott.

Masters Ad eundem—Rev. H. W. Nelson, Jr., of Burlington College; Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, Yale College.

Doctor of Laws—Hon. Origin S. Seymour, of Litchfield, Conn.

Doctors of Divinity—Right Rev. Chas. T. Quintard, Bishop of Tennessee; Very Rev. John Cleagh, Archdeacon of Malta; Theo. L. T. Bennett, Diocese of Connecticut.

The audience united in singing the 100th Psalm, and were dismissed with the benediction by the Chancellor.

The Trustees have appointed Rev. EDWARD M. VAN DUSEN, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Utica, N. Y., to the presidency of the College, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. JOHN B. KERFOOT, D. D., who has accepted the Bishopric of Western Pennsylvania. They have also changed the time of the annual Commencement to the second Thursday of July.

The Alumni dinner in the Allyn House was fully attended and ably discussed. After satisfying the physical appetite, post prandial speeches were made by Rev. Drs. PADDOCK, STOWE, VERMILYE, STIMPSON, CLARK, BALLARD and Rev. Dr. TURNER, President of the American Institute for the Deaf and Dumb; by Hon. WM. E. CURTISS and Dr. CORNWALL, of New-York, Mr. BROWN, of Indiana, and Prof. BROCKELSBY, of the College. College songs by the Junior graduates were interspersed, and the feast concluded at a late hour by the company forming a circle and joining hands, while they sang "Auld Lang Syne." In the evening a *levee* was given by Mrs. CHAPMAN, which seemed the great attraction for all the *ton* of Hartford.

PRIZES.

The following prizes, of $100 each, have been awarded to students of special merit, viz.:

In the Senior Class to Mr. SAMUEL HART.
In the Junior Class, to Mr. GEORGE G. NICHOLS.
In the Sophomore Class, to Mr. FRANK H. POTTS.
In the Freshman Class, to Mr. ARTHUR MCCONKEY.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Freedmen's Schools to be Established in Georgia—Railroad Convention—Murders.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, June 30.

The freedmen conferred with the Inferior Court to-day on the subject of education. The Court proposed to establish schools, with the same rules and regulations which govern white schools. The freedmen are to send for Northern teachers. The Judges made kind and conciliatory statements and the freedmen replied in the same spirit. The Court adjourned, giving time for the further consideration of the subject.

The Savannah *Herald* says that certain new-comers are planting on an extensive scale in that section, and paying the freedmen in valuables, jewelry and trinkets. A party has gone North for a further supply to meet the next payment. The freedmen are discovering the swindle, are dissatisfied, and threatened to leave without fulfilling their contract.

The railroad convention meets at Columbus on the 11th of July for completing the Memphis and Savannah Road.

Dr. H. EATON was murdered by the freedmen in Camden County. The civil authorities arrested the murderers, but they were successfully resisted by a negro mob.

There was a horrible murder at Station No. 15, Georgia, Wednesday night. Two freedmen butchered Mrs. ROLLINS and her two children and a negro girl, killing the former, and leaving the latter without hope of recovery. One of the murderers was arrested at Boston.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Captures of Pirate Boats—Important Negotiations with Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 28.

The ship *Garland* brings Hong Kong dates of May 11. The war-ship *Oppossum* had returned to Hong Kong after recapturing a salt junk seized by pirates. An English vessel had seized two pirate junks, which were declared lawful prizes, and sold for the benefit of the British crown.

It is reported that Sir HENRY PARKER has completed important negotiations with Japan.

California flour is quoted at Hong Kong at $4 ℔ picul; wheat at $3 ℔ picul, and No. 1 rice at $5 ℔ picul.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract from Dispatches from Rear-Admiral Gordon.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 30.

The following is contained in the official dispatches received from Acting Rear-Admiral GORDON: The Allied Army crossed the Paraguay on the 18th of April, avoiding the pass of La Patua and landing some four miles below it in a region of country rendered almost impassable by marshes and jungles. This movement was hailed as a great success, as their loss was trifling. On the 2nd of May, however, the Paraguayans fell upon the right wing of the enemy and almost annihilated the Uruguay contingents, leaving few besides Gen. FLORES to represent one of the Allied Powers in the field. The Paraguayans were finally repulsed, with heavy loss in killed and wounded, but were not at all disorganized or injured in point of *morale*, which cannot be said of the Brazilian troops. The great heavy battle, which is daily expected, will decide the fate of Fort Humansia and even of Ascunsion, but not the duration of the war, for the Allies, by the "Secret Treaty," are pledged not to treat with LOPEZ, and he will not willingly give himself into the hands of his enemies so long as he can maintain himself at the head of an army.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Disabled Brig—Collision at Sea—The Summer Cruise of Midshipmen and Cadets.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 28.

The steamer *Eolus* started yesterday afternoon from Norfolk with a party of excursionists on board bound on a pleasure trip to Cape Henry, and in the vicinity of the Light-ship at Willoughby Point fell in with the disabled brig *Hobomak*, from Wilmington for Baltimore, short of coal and her boiler damaged. The *Eolus* towed the *Hobomak* into an anchorage in the harbor, where she will undergo repairs.

The Baltimore pilot boat *Coquette* collided just outside of Cape Henry, yesterday afternoon, with the bark *Mary Lord*, from Santos, Brazil, bound to Hampton Roads for orders, with coffee. The pilot boat was damaged considerably, and was taken in tow by the steamer *City of Albany* and brought into this harbor.

Lieutenant Commander S. P. LUCE, Acting Commodore of the naval fleet lying in this harbor, preparing for the Summer cruise of the midshipmen and cadets of the Naval Academy, has addressed a letter to the officers of the Gosport Navy-yard, highly complimenting them upon the manner in which the sailing frigates *Macedonian* and *Savannah* and other naval vessels have been prepared for sea and refitted throughout by the workmen under their charge.

Porcelain Clay Found in California—San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 28.

It is reported that kaoline for manufacturing porcelain has been discovered near Virginia City, Nevada.

Mining shares are again trembling. Ophir, $209; Savage, $890; Imperial, $102; Choliar, $175; Belcher, $165.

Legal Tenders, 71.

Excursionists Returned.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 30.

The Philadelphia Saengerbund returned this evening from Rhode Island. They were received by the various musical societies, and heartily cheered along the route to their headquarters.

Vigilant Steam Engine Company also returned to-night. They were received by the Department with a grand torchlight procession.

Sailing of the Naval Academy Fleet.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 30.

The naval fleet, comprising the flag-ship *Macedonian*, the frigate *Savannah*, and gunboats *Winnepec* and *Marblehead*, and yacht *America*, sailed this morning. Two weeks will be spent cruising at sea, then rendezvousing at Portland.

The United States Steamer Lancaster Sails from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 28.

The United States steamer *Lancaster* sailed for Panama yesterday. Her ultimate destination is supposed to be New-York, where she will be placed out of commission.

Billiards.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 30.

The contest for the billiard championship of Pennsylvania, between E. J. PLUNKETT and ROBERT T. RYALL, resulted in a victory for the former.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 30.

Seven ice-houses on Levee-street were burned about noon to-day. Loss $50,000. Partially insured.

BURNING OF THE SCHENECTADY LOCOMOTIVE WORKS—LOSS $300,000.—About 2 o'clock this morning, the Schenectady Locomotive Works were discovered to be on fire. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and soon enveloped the locomotive works proper and the paint-shop, both of which were entirely destroyed, with all their contents. There were six new locomotives in the building, beside many others under way. No portion of the machinery, nor a single tool, was saved from the devouring element. The loss will not fall short of $300,000, on which there was an insurance of $75,000. The foundry was saved. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The works were owned and conducted by the ELLIS BROTHERS, consisting of four energetic and enterprising young men. While the loss will affect them severely, they will undoubtedly speedily resume business. The locomotives that have been manufactured at this establishment have had no superiors. All the first-class engines of the Central and other roads have been made there. Seven were recently turned out for the Central road, at a cost of $20,000 each. The average value of a locomotive is about $18,000.—*Albany Evening Journal, June 26.*

THE ATLANTIC CROSSED BY A MONITOR IRON-CLAD.

The Voyage of the Miantonomah—Her Splendid Behavior—Her Arrival at Queenstown.

Correspondence of the Providence Journal.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ASHUELOT, AT SEA, June 14, 1866.

These quiet days, these sometimes tedious days, how much they are unlike those other June days of contending armies and a blockaded coast. It is not very long, yet, time enough has passed for the echoing of guns and rattle of musketry to have died away. Scores of fields bear no testimony of the batties that raged above, or of the dead that sleep beneath, except by the rich green of the new grass, or the thriftiness of the springing grain. The cordon of armed ships that lined the coast, has disappeared. Some whose names became famous, now guardians of the nation's honor and interest abroad; and others, scarred and battered—silently bear witness of the nation's energy and the terribleness of the struggle to preserve the nation's life.

Of the many wonderful developments of the war, so far as they pertain to science and mechanism, the "monitor" class of naval vessels must take precedence. Each day of the war brought so much to us that was novel and surprising, that our minds had to work quickly to comprehend it all. Notwithstanding the great number of articles that have appeared describing the "iron-clads," yet I think that even now the American people have no proper conception of the practicability of these vessels, or of the many improvements that four years have witnessed.

No wonder the frontier guard of secession were astonished when the little "cheese-box on a raft" made its appearance in the waters of Hampton Roads. Its like had never been seen. The mailed monster, which a few hours before had sent from its hot guns blasts of terror all through the North, was now discomfited by this insignificant stranger, whose modest commander thenceforward led the list of the nation's heroes. A new era was inaugurated in the science of naval warfare.

From the *Monitor* to the *Monadnock* was a short step counted by years, yet a great stride in scientific advance. Prophesies without number have not been wanting that every new trial of these vessels would prove a failure. The *Monadnock*, despite the assertions of many wise-heads, has steamed safely from port to port until she has reached our Western coast, and every one of these present days and hours gives yet more emphatic denial to the prophecies of those who lacked faith in iron-clads.

Probably to Mr. G. V. FOX more than to any other man, is due the development and improvement of the "monitor" class of men-of-war, and it seems peculiarly fitting that having been selected to hear American congratulations to Russia, he should have chosen as his conveyance, one of the first of the "monitor" vessels.

The *Miantonomah*, double-turreted iron-clad externally resembling the *Monadnock*, but of later construction, in company with the side-wheel steamer *Augusta*, reached St. Johns, New-Foundland, in the latter part of May. With Mr. FOX on board, we left Boston at noon on the 30th of May, and after a remarkably clear run, arrived at St. Johns at noon on Sunday, June 3d. From out of a field of small icebergs we ran under the shadow of the great headlands which like two giants guard the narrow way, and in the lake-like harbor we found the *Miantonomah* quietly and safely at her anchorage. The town, so rarely visited by American men-of-war, had been in a state of much excitement over the wonderful Yankee ship, and the signal-man, upon her arrival, dumb with amazement, left his station on the hill and reported "a sinking steamer coming in."

On Sunday morning as we came up along the coast, we ran close by and in plain sight of Cape Race point and light; a name so familiar to us all as the point whence we used to receive our earliest European news.

Before 2 o'clock in the morning it was sufficiently light to read. At 5 o'clock the sun—an hour high—dispelled the haziness of the morning, and revealed to us off on the northern horizon an iceberg. As we approached it our glasses revealed its marvelous beauty and symmetry. It looked like a lost island, upon a high corner of which was perched a broken tower. As we came nearer it seemed a green lake lifted above the sea by little rough pinnacled hills, then it changed with such marvelous distinctness into the head of a huge Newfoundland dog—perhaps the contiguity to the island suggested it—over whose brow and eyes it looked as though a great white mantle had been thrown. The beautiful changes in color, the blending of green, and white, and blue, were beyond description. The berg was compartively a small one—it was estimated to be seventy feet high, and four to five hundred feet long—but I thought a very respectable one to commence with. All the way to St. Johns the icebergs were constantly in sight, with all wonderful shapes, and all beautiful hues. Sometimes they were near us, and sometimes far away. During our stay at St. Johns they frequently floated by the mouth of the harbor. I remember one which impressed us all alike. It appeared like a great couch, ornamented with irregular points, in the centre of which, lay at full length a colossal human figure, over which was an immense thick white pall. The drapery of the pall was singularly beautiful.

On the evening of Tuesday, June 5, we followed the *Miantonomoh* and *Augusta* to sea. People flocked to the wharves to see the departure, and from the boats in the haebor music floated out upon the long-twilight evening air. The following day we were well at sea. Leaving America behind, thus commenced the cruise across the Atlantic of the first Yankee monitor iron-clad. In appearance so unseaworthy a vessel, so seemingly at variance, in construction and equipment, with all nautical rules and standards; alternately buried beneath the surface of the waters and lifted easily and buoyantly above them; masts, spars, and sails, none; yet there was no shaken confidence in the little fleet, of her complete ability to finish the voyage safely and well. The following day the three vessels were steadily on the course selected.

During the early morning an immense iceberg was seen on the eastern horizon. It stood up high above the sea, and was in sight a long time. Our course took us no nearer than five or six miles, yet we saw the same wonderful play of light and shade, the same picturesqueness of change. So far as it could be measured, it was estimated to be nearly two hundred feet high, and a mile long by half a mile broad. Surely this one might be considered one of the oldest members of the family, perhaps a patriarch, floating thus in majesty down to a tropical death.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 15.

We are now about 70 miles west of Cape Clear, and 130 from Queenstown, (Cork Harbor,) Ireland, where we are bound. *Deo volente*. we hope to arrive at Queenstown some time to-morrow.

So far the *Miantonomoh* has behaved splendidly. We had no storm, neither have we had perfectly fine weather. The winds have prevailed from N. E. by E. to N. W. and W., and though blowing only "fresh," have been sufficiently strong at times to make a heavy sea. There have been some spells of cold, drizzling rain, and considerable fog, especially within the last fifty hours. During the trip I have watched the *Miantonomoh* for hours, as she, in truth, plowed her way through the deep. Steaming six or seven and a half knots—her maximum speed is much greater than this—with a moderate consumption of coal, she seems to be not a whit behind other sea-going vessels. Yesterday and to-day the sea has been unusually high. Upon the great waves which now and then almost hid the iron-clad from us, she would rise gracefully and buoyantly, and then fall away with the receding swell, sensitive as a yacht, just hardly rolling from side to side, while the waters, which seemed at times must engulf her, were hardly able to skim across her deck. I have never seen an iron-clad at sea that seemed so obedient to the motion of the water, and whose deck was so continuously above the long heavy swell or driving sea. It seemed as though the *Miantonomoh* were finishing what the *Monadnock* so well commenced—the test that shall prove the feasibility of the monitor class of vessels navigating the sea and crossing the ocean. The method of ventilation has already been established as a success. Mr. FOX, in refutation of many ill-tempered charges which have been made against this class of vessels, confident in the good qualities of the iron-clad *Miantonomoh*, selects her and crosses to Europe in this, the first American "monitor" iron-clad which has undertaken the voyage.

I esteem it a great privilege, thus day by day to watch the progress of this strange vessel; to realize its importance to mankind as a conservator of peace; and endeavor, if I may, to comprehend the significance of this voyage. A few hours more, and we shall be in Europe, the *Miantonomoh* at once the wonderful specimen of American skill, and the bearer of sympathy and congratulations from the greatest land in the New World, to one of the wisest and best governors in the Old.

QUEENSTOWN HARBOR, (COVE OF CORK,) Saturday Evening, June 15, 1866.

We made Cape Clear early this morning, and were soon steaming along this beautiful coast, checkered with its mosaic of farms and gardens of every shade of green. As we passed the bluff head of Kinsale, the light-keeper dipped the British ensign, which he had hoisted on the flagstaff near by—the first flag in Europe that saluted an American monitor-iron-clad. We steamed handsomely in line into the harbor, between the the two great headlands, crowned with English fortifications, from which we were again saluted by the British flag. The *Miantonomoh* steamed in rapidly and so finely that it was no wonder the people were astonished and pleased with her movements.

We passed close under the bow of the English iron-clad frigate *Achilles*, whose officers looked down upon the strange iron vessel, unable, evidently, to comprehend her character. We steamed up abreast of the city and came to an anchor. The British flag was hoisted at the "fore" of the *Augusta* and received the national salute. The American Consular salute was then fired. The national salute was then fired from the *Black Prince*, a 6,000 ton English iron-clad frigate, condemned, and now serving as guard-ship here.

The town stands upon the side of elevated land, and we could see the people in the streets and houses, looking down upon the new-comers, evidently delighted. And so the passage has been made, and our American "monitor" iron-clad, with much credit to herself for the excellence of the performance, now lays quietly at anchor in a British harbor.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

"MABEL."

From Once a Week.

Say, shall I tell you what my darling's like
If I am able?
Her name is Amabel—I call her May,
And sometimes Mabel.

She's like a princess in a fairy tale
Or poem olden,
With odd attractive eyes, and wavy hair
That's nearly golden.

Her hands are delicate, and small, and white,
And very skillful;
She's sometimes reasonable—sometimes kind,
But oft'ner willful.

She plays like St. Cecilia, (when she likes,)
But she's capricious;
To hear her sing the "Jewel Song from Faust"
Is most delicious!

Longfellow's "Trust her not, she's fooling thee!"
Reminds me of her;
They say she glories in that fatal pow'r
Which makes all love her.

What matters all they say? I am bewitch'd,
And cannot lose her;
I would she were more real; but "who begs
Must not be chooser."

So she is still my darling. All my hopes
Are centred in her:
And I am waiting—waiting for the time
When I may win her!

"THE HERO OF STILTON," AND STILTON CHEESE.

On an April day, nearly a century and a quarter ago—or, to be more precise, on Monday, April 29, 1745—the ordinary bustle of the seventy-one miles of the Great North Road that lie between the metropolis of London and the little town of Stilton, in Huntingdonshire, was increased to an extraordinary degree by the many thousands of persons who, in carriages, on foot and on horseback, had congregated at various points along the route, to watch the rapid career of a horseman who had wagered to perform a "ride," which, up to that time, was unprecedented. The horseman was none other than Mr. Cooper Thornhill, the landlord of the Bell Inn at Stilton, a man who was well known to the traveling public, not only for his own agreeable manners, but also for the delicious cheeses he vended; and who had, moreover, acquired considerable fame from having ridden faster and farther in a shorter space of time than most of his cotemporaries who had attempted similar feats. But his present ride on this particular April day was to eclipse all its predecessors; for he had wagered that, between sunrise and sunset, he would ride from Stilton to London, back again from London to Stilton, and back again once more from Stilton to London, a distance in all of 213 miles, in the space of fifteen hours. Such a ride was considered to be impracticable; but, if accomplished, it would be the most expeditious on record, and many thousand pounds were dependent upon its result. Naturally enough, therefore, its progress during that April day was watched with keen interest; and the many hundreds of travelers who passed up and down that road of great traffic—the quality in their own carriages, the poorer sort in the stage-wagons, the packmen bolstered up in their saddle-bags, and, from this, called "bagmen," (a name which still cleaves to the class of commercial travelers,) and those who could afford it, in the stage-coaches, that, setting out from Stilton at 6 in the morning, contrived to reach the Bull Inn in Aldersgate-street, London, at 7 in the afternoon—all these people, as they journeyed slowly and steadily along the Great North Road, would be able to share the pleasurable excitement of the crowds of spectators who waited throughout the day to catch a glimpse of Cooper Thornhill, as, with persistent pluck and endurance, he thrice galloped by, riding a cropt-tailed horse, and dressed in jockey cap, harlequin jacket, buckskin breeches and black leather top-boots.

Cooper Thornhill won his match with ease, and accomplished the last mile considerably within the stipulated time, bringing his extraordinary feat to its conclusion by riding into the yard of the Queen's Arms Inn in Shoreditch with some three hours to spare. His winnings, according to the terms of his wager, amounted to 590 guineas, exclusive of bets, and considerable sums of money changed hands upon the event. "Cooper Thornhill's Ride," as it was called, established his fame, and has handed his name down to posterity as "The Stilton Hero," under which title a poem (now very scarce) was published in London, 1745, descriptive of his equestrian feat. A print of him was also published, representing him engaged in his ride, of which it also gave this description: "He set out from his house in Stilton at 4 o'clock in the morning, came to the Queen's Arms against Shoreditch Church in three hours and fifty-two minutes; returned to Stilton again in four hours and five minutes; came back to London again in four hours and thirteen minutes, for a wager of 500 guineas. He was allowed fifteen hours to perform it in, which is 213 miles, and he did it in twelve hours and seventeen minutes. It is reckoned the greatest performance of the kind ever yet known. Several thousand pounds were laid upon the affair, and the roads for many miles were lined with people to see him pass and repass." This is copied in Chambers' *Book of Days*, vol. i. p. 561, where a *fac-simile* of the wood-cut is also given, together with the following: "Mr. Cooper Thornhill is spoken of in the *Memoirs of a Banking House*, by Sir William Forbes, (Edm. 1860,) as a man carrying on a large business as a corn-factor, and as 'much respected for his gentlemanly manners, and generally brought to table by his guests.'" This is all that is mentioned by Mr. Chambers concerning Cooper (not Cowper) Thornhill; and no reference is made as to his connection with Stilton cheese. Indeed, though he was so famous a man in his day, yet very little is recorded of him in print. It may, therefore, interest some readers if I slightly supplement the scanty details of the Stilton Hero's life, by putting together a few facts collected by me during the past sixteen years in the immediate neighborhood of the spot where Cooper Thornhill lived and died. For this purpose I have consulted parochial registers, monumental inscriptions, wills, deeds and private papers, not forgetting those "oldest inhabitants," who are the connecting links of oral information and tradition between ourselves and a generation from whom we seem to be removed by far more than a century of years.

Some few items of information I have already used in my above description of the ride. The amount of the wager, stated at 950 guineas, differs from that of 500 guineas mentioned in the foregoing quotation from the printed portrait; but I take my account from the cotemporary manuscript of Mr. Bowles, a veterinary surgeon, who also states that Cooper Thornhill performed the ride "with apparent ease," and gives the time of its performance as follows:

	H. M. S.
From Stilton to London.....	71 miles in 3 52 59
From London to Stilton.....	71 miles in 3 50 57
From Stilton to London.....	71 miles in 3 49 50
Total.....	213 miles in 11 33 46

This account also disagrees with the published version; though (with the trifling exception of fifty instead of fifty-six seconds in the last part of the ride) it exactly tallies with another cotemporary manuscript which was in the possession of the late Mr. Worthington, of the Angel Inn, Stilton, who had purchased Cooper Thornhill's property; and in this latter manuscript it is stated that the ride was performed on a Monday. According to this version, it will be seen that he kept up a pace of rather more than eighteen miles an hour, stoppages included. Notwithstanding the enormous traffic along the road, yet the state of that pre-Mac-Ad mite era was very bad: and I have been told by those who were engaged in the stables at the Stilton and Alconbury inns, that not a day passed without horses being brought home with broken legs from slipping among the large stones and clinkers with which the road was strewn. But on either side of the road was a wide strip of grass, and portions of the road were over uninclosed commons,* so that Cooper Thornhill would be able to gallop over turf for the greater portion of his ride. The first portion of his ride from Stilton would be along a part of that Roman road to which the Saxon name of Ermine-street (*Eormen-stræt*) was given, and past the farm called "Ermine Farm," and the old inn the Crown and Woolpack, which also is duly marked and mentioned on the ordnance map. From here a mile of the road is now called "Conington Lane," from its being, comparatively, a lane as regards its width with the other portions of the road—the late Mr. Heathcote, of Conington Castle, having inclosed those side-pieces of turf along which Cooper Thornhill had galloped. The late Mr. Jenkins, landlord of the Conington Lane Inn, the Crown and Wool-pack, contracted for the horsing of the coaches that passed up and down the road. They were forty-four in number, and their ten-mile stage had to be performed in an hour. Mr. Jenkins* told me that few horses were serviceable for this coach work after a twelve-months' use; their two hours a day of exhausting labor told more rapidly upon them in a year than the plodding round of agricultural work would tell on a cart-horse in his whole lifetime. From which an obvious moral might be gleaned by poor humanity. How it fared with Cooper Thornhill's horses, I know not; and I have been unable to discover how many horses he rode in his famous ride. Not to mention Osbaldiston's celebrated match, as being more recent, and not a ride along the Great North Road, we may call to mind Dick Turpin's famous "Black Bess" ride over the same ground, and also that of "Swift Nick" Nevison. These two heroes of the road are said by tradition to have beaten Cooper Thornhill; having accomplished the 200 miles between London and York, in the space of ten hours. But what authority besides "tradition" there is for this statement, I know not. There was a trotting-match, Feb. 14, 1798, along a part of this road, by a landlord, Mr. Gilbert, of the Saracen's Head, Bridge-street, Peterborough, who, for a considerable wager, trotted his famous horse *Dare Devil* from Peterborough Bridge, through Stilton, to the tenth milestone, and back again, accomplishing, "with great ease," the distance of twenty miles in fifty-seven minutes. He had wagered to do the distance in an hour, and the odds were greatly against him.

One of Cooper Thornhill's equestrian feats that has been handed down to us is this:—He rode to Kimbolton, a distance of twelve miles, to see the races. He was mounted on a certain mare, and was not only in time to see the Cup run for, but was also in time to enter her for the same. Whether this is in accordance with the strict rules of the Turf, I know not; but the story adds, that he won the Cup on this mare.

Another story is, that he dined with some gentlemen guests at his own inn, the Stilton Bell, and that they asked him who, in his opinion, would be the winner of the Stamford Cup at the races that afternoon. He replied that he would tell them at supper-time; and he kept this word by joining them at supper-time, and showing them the cup of which he himself had been the winner, having, immediately after dinner, ridden off to Stamford, won his race, and got back to Stilton in time for supper. Another version of this story was told to me, in which Lincoln was substituted for Stamford. Perhaps all three stories are versions of one and the same achievement, and Cooper Thornhill may already be passing into a mythic hero, like his cotemporary Rob Roy, whose enormous "putting-stone" is duly shown by the Celtic guide to the Saxon tourist at Bunawe.

And now we turn from the Stilton Hero's equestrian fame to his equal fame as the alleged introducer to the public of the world-famed, "Stilton Cheese." Huntingdonshire lacks a county history. With the exception of the description in Brayley's "Beauties of England and Wales," we have no more extended modern notice of the country than can be met with in directories, topographies, gazeteers, itineraries, and railway guides; but in all these works, without exception, the credit of introducing the Stilton cheese is given to Cooper Thornhill. In a matter pertaining to an article of manufacture that has borne the name of Stilton throughout the civilized world, it is worth inquiring with some degree of nicety whether or no we must assign the earliest popularity of this famous cheese to the enterprise of Cooper Thornhill. The works of the gazetteer class are usually content with mentioning his name, without attaching to it any date, as though they took it for granted that every reader would be well acquainted with the life and times of so notable a person. Of a different class, however, is the author of the carefully-written work, *The History of Huntingdon*, written and published in 1824, by "R. C.," (whose modest incognito I trust I am not rudely disclosing,) Mr. Robert Carruthers, who was then a master in the Huntingdon grammar school. In his *Chronicle of the County*, under the date of 1720, he says, "About this time Stilton cheese was first made in this county. Cooper Thornhill, of the Bell Inn, selling great quantities, and wanting more than could be had in Stilton, sent a person into Leicestershire to instruct some of his relations in the art of making it, from whence it has been erroneously conjectured that Stilton cheese was first made at Little Dalby, in that county." It is probably from this statement that the compiler of *Craven's Directory for Huntingdonshire*—the only other work that ventures to assign any date to the introduction of Stilton cheese—has substantially given the same account, although Thornton is misprinted for Thornhill. It is possible that Mr. Carruthers may have obtained his date of 1720 from a rare work, *A Tour through the whole Island of Great Britain by a Gentleman*, 1725; the author of which, being on his way from Wansford to Huntingdon, says: "Coming south from hence, we passed Stilton, a town famous for cheese, which is called our English Parmesan, and is brought to table with the mites or maggots round it so thick that they bring a spoon with them for you to eat the mites with as you do the cheese." As this work was published in 1725, and Stilton was "famous for cheese" when the author visited it, we may confidently say that Stilton cheese must have been known as early as 1720, although we have no proof that it was first made at that time, or even that it was made in the county. And Cooper Thornhill's claims to having been its introducer must vanish into thin air; for the "inexorable logic" of dates is against him; and, if he sold cheeses in 1720, he must have done so when he was fifteen years old. With the exception of the date of this famous ride, no other special date has hitherto been published in connection with his life. Those that I now adduce, will, therefore, be a new contribution toward a memoir of that once well-known character.

In the first place, I am unable to trace his connection with Stilton to an earlier date that 1737, when I find the following entry in the parish register:

> A° 1737. Baptized, Dec. 25, Frances, daughter of Cooper and Mary Thornhill.

This was his eldest child: he had probably been married in the parish where his wife had lived, and perhaps had established himself as landlord of the Bell at Stilton prior to his marriage. But this is mere conjecture; and I have been unable to ascertain the exact date of his tenancy of the Bell. His wife was his senior by two years. By her he had six children, viz., one son Joseph (baptized April 5, 1739; Died Nov. 26, 1739,) and five daughters, Frances, Ann, Mary, Elizabeth, and Susanna. His wife, Mary, died July 10, 1752, and was buried in Stilton churchyard, July 13. On May 25, 1754, Cooper Thornhill was married, by license, at Stilton Church, by P. Phelips, curate, to his second wife, Orme Bayley, by whom he had no family. On March 4, 1759, Cooper Thornhill was buried in Stilton churchyard. His widow and four daughters (by his former wife) survived him: his daughter Frances would appear to have been already dead. Cooper Thornhill's tomb is seven paces in advance of the east window of the chancel; it is a large stone, lying flat upon the ground, and unprotected with railings. This has given "the lads of the village" an opportunity to establish a slide upon the stone; and their hob-nails have nearly scraped away the deeply-cut inscription. The middle portion is entirely obliterated; but the lettering of the two ends can still be deciphered, although, before many years have passed, they also will probably have been scratched out. I had some difficulty in making out the following:

> HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
> MARY, THE WIFE OF
> COOPER THORNHILL,
> WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 10TH JULY, 1752.
> AGED 49 YEARS.

Then follow six lines, which, as far as I can make out from the end letters, would appear to be descriptive of the virtues of the deceased. We may, therefore, conclude that Cooper Thornhill himself laid down the stone, and left room on the lower portion for his own, *in memoriam*. It is not yet obliterated, and runs as follows:

> HERE ALSO LYETH THE BODY OF YE LATE
> COOPER THORNHILL,
> WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MARCH VI., 1759,
> AGED 54 YEARS.

The "VI." is probably an error, as the entry in the register is "Buryd: 1759. Mar. 4. Cooper Thornhill."

Whether or no he occupied the Bell till the time of his death, is another point on which I have not been able to gain certain information. Some "old inhabitants" have told me that their impression is, that he gave up the Bell, and removed across the road to the Angel Inn, where died. But this belief may have arisen from his purchase of the Angel Inn, and his probable intention to remove to it when he rebuilt it. The Bell and the Angel Inn faced each other, and were the two chief inns in a small town that was already so well supplied in that way, that "Drunken Barnaby," when he visited Stilton in 1648, noted it for this particular—

> —sed benignum
> Monstrat viatori signum.
> Yet with INNS so well prided,
> Guests are pleas'd when they have try'd it.

(As Brathwait does not mention anything about the famous Stilton cheese, we may pretty confidently assign its introduction to the period between 1668 and 1720.) The cause for the numerous inns in this place arose from its forming the first night's stage from London. Those travelers who did not stop at Alconbury Hill, or push on as far as Wansford, slept at Stilton. Thus Lord Byron slept here on one of his journeys, and dates a note to Murray, Oct. 3, 1813, sending him a correction to the proof of "The Giaour," and saying:

> Will you adopt this correction? and pray accept a Stilton cheese for your trouble.

P. S.—I leave this to your discretion; if any one thinks the old line a good one, and the chese a bad one, don't accept of either.

As Cooper Thornhill became a man of substance, he was anxious to establish himself in an estate of his own; and it was in 1743, two years before his famous ride, that he purchased the Angel Inn and other adjacent property. I have seen the original deed of purchase, in which he is described as "Innholder;" and he was also "Postmaster" of the place. In later deeds he is described as "Merchant," in reference to his large business as a corn-factor. In all the accounts of his ride he is described as of the Bell Inn; and one great reason for preventing his at once removing across the road to the Angel, was, that with the exception of the small portion of the building that formed "the tap," he took down the ancient structure, in which one room, called "the King's Chamber," is mentioned in deeds of the time of Charles I., and replaced it by an entirely new building. He projected an inn that should even surpass the Bell in size and long extent of frontage; but, either from lack of funds or the interruption of death, his original design was never completed, and only the first half of the building was erected. This was used as an inn, so long as coaches ran along the road; and is now, like the majority of the inns on the north road, converted into a private house. As to the Bell, one portion still preserves its old sign, and is occupied as an inn, but its other part has been cut up into three tenements. Nevertheless, although new doors and modern windows have been introduced, and the mullioned windows have been rudely dealt with, this fine old inn, with its long frontage and many gables, is still a picturesque specimen of the domestic architecture of the Elizabethan period. Its ponderous projecting sign, with its complicated mass of twisted iron-work, is a specially noteworthy feature in the view of its exterior.

Brayley (1808) records of Cooper Thornhill, that "he had a corn-rick of the value of £800 at Stilton, which, though placed on high stones, was found to have the whole inside eaten through by rats and mice when intended to be threshed." The compiler of "Cook's Topography," who wrote his work soon after Brayley's was published, speaks of "the celebrated Cooper Thornhill, of equestrian celebrity; but *still more* famed through the destruction of his large corn-rick by rats and mice." (p. 93.) Such is fame! In addition to the Angel Inn, Cooper Thornhill purchased land in the parish of Stilton and the adjoining parish of Caldecote (at the point where that parish crosses the north road.) His will is dated Feb. 28, 1759, when he lay [illegible] his death-bed; and it was proved at London, [illegible]arch 9, 1759, by his two daughters, Ann and Mary Thornhill. I have seen the will; and from this it appears that the property that he left was valued at £8,159 18s. 10½d.; but, chiefly through his building speculations, he had also left debts that amounted in the aggregate to £6,043 8s. 9d.: so that, when these were duly discharged, there remained the sum of £2,116 10s. to divide among his widow and children. The latest trace that I find of the family is from a deed of his daughter Ann, dated 1768, from which it appears that she was living at Stilton as a spinster, that her three sisters were married, and that her mother-in-law, Orme Bayley, was dead.

I have already said that Cooper Thornhill must not be credited—as he always is credited—with having introduced the Stilton cheese to Stilton, as that town is shown to have been famous for its "English Parmesan" as early as 1725. It is certain, however, that he took advantage of Stilton's caseous fame, and must have greatly increased his income by trading in these cheeses. I believe, that at no time, either then or in recent days, were Stilton cheeses made either at Stilton or anywhere else in the County of Huntingdonshire; and I also believe that I am correct in saying (and I say this after many years of inquiry on the subject) that the nearest place to Stilton, at which these cheeses have ever been made is Warmington, in Northamptonshire, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, a village distant about five miles and a half from Stilton, as the crow flies. Here I have seen them made by the landlady of the inn, who had previously been accustomed to make them in Leicestershire. Cooper Thornhill is said (in Marshall's *Agriculture*) to have sold the cheese at half-a-crown per pound. At the time when the Great Northern Railway was opened, and the coaches ceased to run on the York road, the cheese was sold at the Bell and Angel at Stilton at fifteen pence per pound. Since then, no Stilton cheese could be purchased in Stilton "for love or money," except during one brief period of two months, about three years ago, when the chief shop-keeper in Stilton offered a few Stilton cheeses for sale—an experiment which proved unsuccessful, and has not been repeated. A Mrs. Pick, of Withcote Lodge, Leicestershire (who died May 14, 1856, at the great age of 96,) was also a maker of Stilton cheeses; and it has been asserted that her parents not only supplied Cooper Thornhill with his cheeses, but were the original makers of the far-famed delicacy. It is also said that the secret of the manufacture was for some time confined to their family, and that they were under an engagement to sell to Cooper Thornhill all the cheeses that they could make. It is possible that the parents of this Mrs. Pick, born in 1740, may have invented the world-famed Stilton cheese; though, if so, they would appear to have struck out the happy idea when they were but in their youth. Probably we shall never know who was the real originator or originatrix of the luxury.

It must have been about the year 1737, when Pope wrote that Horatian satire in which he introduces the country mouse as entertaining the town mouse:

> "He brought him bacon, (nothing lean,)
> Pudding that might have pleased a Dean;
> Cheese, such as men in Suffolk make,
> But wish'd it Stilton for his sake."

Coupling this with the previous mention of its fame in 1720, we arrive at a very respectable antiquity for the Stilton cheese. The fat pasture lands in the counties of Leicester and Lincoln may, for some time, have somewhat confined to that district the manufacture of this cheese, the chief secret in which was attributed as much to the richness of the milk as to any other peculiarity. It was made of the whole of the morning's milk, and the cream of the evening's milk. A single cheese required nine gallons of new milk, and the cream from two or three gallons, the cream being warmed before it was mixed with the milk. The rennet was made of a lamb's instead of a calf's stomach, and, in addition to the salt, a lemon stuck full of cloves was put into the jar. When the rennet had been warmed to the temperature of new milk, it was placed among the rest of the milk. When it became curdled, the curd was not broken, but placed carefully in a cane sea strainer; and in a few hours it was sufficiently firm to be sliced. The slices were then placed in a tin plate cylinder, ten inches high and twenty-five inches round, without top or bottom, having the sides pierced with holes to let out the whey. Between each slice of curd was placed a sprinkling of salt, and the layers of curd were placed alternately so as to cross each other. When the cylinder was quite filled, a piece of board was placed over the top, and the cylinder was rapidly turned over, and another piece of board placed over the other end. It was then rapidly turned over and over every two or three hours during that day, and two or three times the next day. If, in three or four days it seemed sufficiently firm, it was taken out of the cylinder, and tightly wrapped in a thin piece of calico that had been danped in boiling water. This cloth was tightly fastened round it, and kept on it until the cheese was perfectly dry. It was then placed in a room before a large fire, and was turned two or three times a day. The dampness of its surface, if not properly attended to, generated maggots; and, from the account already quoted from the tourist of 1725, it would seem that it used to be brought to table covered with maggots, which were considered as a leading feature in the delicacy, and were eaten by the help of spoons. The alternate layers of curd assisted to produce the mouldiness that was considered to be one of the essentials of the cheese, its other characteristics being richness and brittleness, with softness. A cheese takes eighteen months before it is fit for the table, which is one of the causes that keeps up its selling price. Its great enemies are the mites;* and, for the preservation of a cheese against their ravages many recipes have been given, such as painting the outside with fresh butter or vinegar, keeping it in something so as to exclude the air, or wrapping it in a moist napkin. Dr. Augustus Voelcker has given the analysis of the properties of Stilton cheese: Water, 32.18; butter, (pure fatty matters,) 37.36; casein, (containing nitrogen,) 24.31; milk, sugar, and extractive matters, 2.22; mineral matters, (salt and ash,) 3.93.

In Cooper Thornhill's time, and up to the end of the coaching days, Stilton cheeses might be seen piled on either side of the street at Stilton to attract purchasers. They have always been highly appreciated; perhaps by none more so than "poor" Richard Wilson, who is said to have painted his "Ceyx and Alcyone" for a pot of porter and the remains of a Stilton cheese.*

SAN DOMINGO.

The Career of President Baez.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Wednesday, June 6, 1866.

I have refrained from any public communication on the political affairs of this country since the election of Mr. BAEZ to the Presidency, as I wished to see what policy he adopted, and the probabilities of his reconciling the discordant elements created during his former mal-administrations of the Government, and his inconsistent course during the Spanish occupation of his country, before committing myself on one side or the other. As he had hitherto shown so much opposition to American connections, so Anti-Republican in spirit, and has been so discourteous to citizens of the United States, opposing all projects submitted by them, I did not join in the public reception here, neither on the occasion of his inauguration, although invited to do so; and, neither did I join with those few who knew the man best, refused to become reconciled to his election—being illegal—and denounced him without giving him an opportunity to prove the sincerity of his new-made promises. Making due allowance for the outrage upon the rights and sensibilities of the majority of the most intelligent portion of the people, I counseled adhesion, as many a private letter written at that time would bear witness. I gave him credit for sincerity, when he assured me, at the time of my first interview, that he had seen his error in opposing American interests during his former administrations, and should now encourage them; as well also in his other promises of reform. It, however, so soon became apparent, after he was installed in power, that he had not changed for the better, and that the people would not long submit to his renewal of despotic and selfish rule, I deferred writing from time to time, that I might give something definite, or at least something encouraging as to the future of this interesting country. Mr. BAEZ's administration terminated at midnight of the 28th ult., when he made a hasty retreat from the palace to the French Consulate, escorted by the British and French Consuls.

Having seen some letters written here just after Mr. SEWARD's visit, published in the New-York *Herald* in February, conveying erroneous impressions of the political state of the country, of Mr. BAEZ's popularity, his capacity to govern the country, and of the probabilities of his continuing at the head of the Government, evidently with the design of deceiving the Government and people of the United States, as is now proved by the events that have occurred, I propose to relate the circumstances under which Mr. BAEZ was elected to the Presidency, and the reasons why he has been so soon deposed, which will, I presume, interest many in the United States, especially as these events have occurred so soon after the recognition of the Dominican Government by our Government, and the proposition to establish diplomatic relations with it.

Mr. BAEZ, after serving one term in the Presidency, which terminated in 1852, managed, by fraud and intrigue, to attain the position again in October, 1856, though not at that time eligible. Three months afterwards the people manifested their dissatisfaction with his former rule; and, justified by his dishonest assumption of power again, revolted, and his power was soon limited to this city. Having a fleet at his command, and a large amount of money in the treasury, he was enabled to hold the city some months longer, but was finally compelled to capitulate in June, 1858, and to quit the country. He retired to France, and there remained quiet until after the annexation of his country to Spain, when he again showed his want of patriotism, and the little regard he had for the feelings of his countrymen, by adhering to that act, although effected by his inveterate political enemy, SANTANA, and by accepting a Field Marshal's commission in the Spanish army, in consideration of his acquiescence and silence. And, in contempt of the almost unanimous expressions and manifestations of his countrymen, he held on to his honors and emoluments during all their protracted struggle in regaining their independence—even until six weeks after the Spanish Cortes had annulled the decree of annexation, and ordered the evacuation of the country; and in his letter to the Queen, dated June 15, 1865, resigning his commission, he again outraged the feelings of his countrymen, by justifying the act of annexation, his seeming regret at this failure, and in uncalled for expressions of regard for her august person and the noble Spanish nation, with whom they had been struggling so long and so desparately to be separated from. He then immediately set about intriguing for the Presidency again, for which the death of SANTANA had made an opening, and while yet in Europe, appointed his secret agents in this country, furnished them with some money, and promised a great deal more in the event of success. By such means he secured a host of the unscrupulous and ignorant in different sections of the country; and while the National Convention were in session, framing a constitution and organizing a government, they were startled as from a midnight dream by a seeming spontaneous uprising of the people in various parts of the country in favor of Mr. BAEZ for the Presidency; and at the same time an armed force appeared on the bank of the river opposite the city, of four or five hundred men. The leaders of the insurgents pretended not to have any one particular candidate in view for the Presidency—only that the election should be by the direct vote of the people, and not as provided for in the Constitution—then before the Convention for their consideration—that the first President should be chosen by the Convention. This seemed reasonable and proper, to avoid loss of time in organizing a permanent Government; and such was the distracted state of the country at that time, the people were not in a condition to exercise the right of universal suffrage for the first time intelligibly. Mr. CABRAL, the chief of the Provisional Government, wishing to avoid bloodshed, and thinking the insurgents might be appeased in some way afterward, (and probably, too, he had not the least idea the Convention could be constrained by any such means to vote against their will,) allowed them to enter the city. Their evil designs were then made manifest. Their chief, a most consummate and notorious villain, named PEDRO GUILLERMO, who had assumed command without the authority of any organization, overawed the Convention by the terror of his armed mob; and immediately after adopting the Constitution, compelled them to vote for BAEZ for President, although it was well known but five of the delegates were in his favor; and the vote was taken *nem. con.* Mr. CABRAL resigned, and PEDRO GUILLERMO, by his own direction, was chosen Protector, to administer the Government until the arrival of the President elect. Mr. BAEZ arrived here on the 2d of December, and received a much more cordial welcome from all parties than could have been expected, considering the circumstances under which his election had been effected. Those who had been clamorous for universal suffrage were silent now that the one of their choice was in power. Mr. BAEZ immediately sent for the prominent men of the Santana party, and made overtures of conciliation to them, so well disguised by illusory promises of reform, and an entire change in his political programme, and in the administration of the Government, that many accepted them in good faith, and his former greatest enemies seemed disposed to let him have another trial. The people were tired of commotion and strife, and all showed a disposition to submit to the government of Mr. BAEZ, although illegally chosen, if after their submission there was not imposed any acts of degradation. Some argued, and plausibly too, that since his last Presidency he had passed eight years in the polished society of Europe, which time had no doubt been improved by him in studying the art of governing; and that for his own interest, and to secure the permanence of his Government, he would administer it for the good of the whole people, and not as before for his own and his family's benefit, and that he would be more lenient toward those who differed from him.

Mr. BAEZ has been represented in some letters from here as a man of talent, and that "the country was fast recuperating under his wise and fostering policy," but in all my intercourse with him I have never discovered any other talent than that of mistifying, shuffling, intriguing and deceiving, in which he is certainly an adept; and, to do him justice, I must say excels all the men I have ever known in public office in any country. If you submitted a proposition to him, he would receive it courteously, and flatter you for a time with equivocal promises to favor it; but until you had satisfied his insatiable appetite for gold, nothing could be obtained from him, whatever advantages it might offer to the Goveanment and people generally. He would never tire of talking the subject over, while there was a prospect of realizing his one golden idea. But, after adjourning you from time to time with favorable impressions, if, after a certain time, the personal gratification was not forthcoming or agreed upon, objections would begin to be made to the project, trifling at first, but always increasing just in proportion as his hopes of gain diminished, until finally you would receive a positive refusal, or direct opposition would be made to the project. And if he had possessed any administrative talent, he could have easily kept his position at the head of the Government to the end of the term. Nothing that his worst enemy could have done would so soon have effected his downfall as the course he pursued.

Thus much I have thought it necessary to say in order to justify the revolution which has resulted in the deposition and overthrow of Mr. BAEZ, in less than six months after his inauguration. The world outside are generally inclined to censure, and to look coldly upon the getters-up of a revolution, and to consider all *de facto* governments legitimate until the grievances are made known. And no trifling grievances will justify a revolution against an established government, even though its chief may have attained to that position in an irregular and unconstitutional manner. "And, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while their grievances are sufferable, than to right themselves by revolution."

The people, however, were not long kept in doubt as to the sincerity of Mr. BAEZ promises of reform, or of the course he would pursue. On the 13th of December, only five days after his inauguration, he received information of a futile attempt at insurrection at Porto Plata, on the north side. Without waiting for a second report, or to see if it had any ramifications with other sections of the country, he immediately ordered the arrest and imprisonment of all the prominent men from that section of the country who happened to be here, some of whom were delegates to the National Convention, regardless of their immunity under the Constitution. Other prominent men of this city were also arrested, and others on the north side arrested and brought here, until the number exceeded 200, although some had asked and obtained passports in the meantime, preferring banishment to incarceration. No charge was ever preferred against them; and as there was no law or authority, under the Constitution recently adopted, for such acts, he caused its abrogation by overawing Congress, and substituted that of December 1854, merely because it gave him additional power to arrest and banish without showing cause. In a public manifesto, signed by nearly all the leading men in this city, and published on the 29th ult., setting forth their grievances which have brought about the revolution, they boldly charge him with having attempted "to monopolize for himself and brothers the most lucrative resources of the country, then in process of being developed, without any consideration for the public good, or any respect for foreign rights legally acquired; intermeddling between the projectors and proprietors, by propositions of advantageous negotiations; as for instance the action of his brother, DAMION BAEZ, in buying up the petroleum lands, and his conduct in the affairs of the salt mines of Neyber." Not one act of his can be named that has been of any advantage to the country, while many proposals have been made that would have been of incalculable benefit to the Government and country generally, and urged, too, by the people, but repulsed by him for private considerations. In fine,

"He's left a name to all succeeding times,
Link'd with one virtue and a thousand crimes."

As this country has again become one of the great family of American Republics, and will probably soon have a government organized in unity with the United States, it must increase in interest to us from its proximity to our shores. Its vast territory, nearly three times the area of Massachusetts, with its rich and varied resources yet undeveloped; its sparse population of 6 or 7 to the square mile, of a people so docile and hospitable that you may travel among them with as much security as in New-England; its climate, taken as a whole, unsurpassed in the tropics, and far superior to that of the Southern States—it will therefore interest the people of the United States to know what the probabilities are of its having a stable and respectable Government. Let not its past history so prejudice us as to despair of their success now. The two political chiefs, SANTANA and BAEZ, who kept the country in almost continuous commotion from the time of its separation from Hayti, will never again disturb its repose, the former being dead, and the latter politically so. The revolution, now happily at an end, had the support of nearly all the intelligent and prominent men of the country—the very men who distinguished themselves most, and who suffered most in the late war with Spain. They engaged in the contest to get rid of Mr. BAEZ on account of his despotic acts and his maladministration of the Government, and not to favor another aspirant. In order to avoid jealousy, or give prominency to any one man, the Provisional Government has been organized under a triumvirate, to exercise the executive power until there is an expression of the national will, which will, perhaps, be by calling together the same Convention that elected Mr. BAEZ; that they make known to the world the constraint of the military power over their action in the choice of President, and to complete the work they began according to the Constitution they framed.

Mr. BAEZ and his brothers will probably be allowed to quit the country after a little time, unless their malfeasence while in office is found too enormous and too glaring. An investigation is now being made.

The country is again perfectly tranquil from one end to the other. In fact there has been but little interruption to business anywhere, and no serious fighting. The lower class are easily swayed to one side or the other by some distinguished chief or other in whom they have confided on other occasions, and though naturally the best natured and most harmless people in the world, will nevertheless fight like tigers when they meet a foe. They despise the musket and bayonet, preferring the machite, which caused so much terror to the Spanish soldiers, and with which they defeated them in every hand-to-hand fight.

I send you a copy of the last paper, issued since the fall of Mr. BAEZ.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE FREEDMEN.

The Alleged Outrage in Lexington—Letters from Gov. Orr and State Senator Boozer.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 28.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I some time since noticed an account of an outrage said to have been perpetrated against a freedmen's school in Lexington, S. C., in charge of a Mrs. SIMMONS. Being at the North for the purpose of raising money to purchase a building in Charleston for a school-house for the freedmen under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, I had this said outrage brought up to me several times as an evidence that the people of that State were hostile to the education of the freedmen. Believing it to be a libel, and used as a pretext by those who wish us evil, I wrote to Gov. ORR. Herewith I send you his reply, with a letter from the State Senator from Lexington District. Though the circumstance has by this doubtless been forgotten, still as there are official documents which throw light upon our purposes and intentions, will you do us the justice and the favor to give them a place in your columns.

Respectfully yours,
A. TOOMER PORTER,
Agent of Bishop of South Carolina.

ANDERSON, June 13, 1866.

Rev. A. Toomer Porter, Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: On the receipt of your letter stating that it had been reported in the North that Mrs. SIMMONS' school for colored children at Lexington had been mobbed by citizens; that the house had been stoned and violence threatened Mrs. SIMMONS and her son, I addressed a letter to Hon. LEMUEL BOOZER, Senator from that district, detailing the reports, and requesting him to make out a full and fair statement of the facts connected with the alleged outrage.

I inclose you herewith his reply, and you will learn from it what little foundation existed for such a false and scandalous report.

Col. BOOZER is known in the State as a man of high personal character, and has always been distinguished for his eminent conservatism in politics in this State.

You are at liberty to make what use you choose of his letter and this note.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JAMES L. ORR, Governor of South Carolina.

LEXINGTON C. H., S. C., June 5, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 29th ult., postmarked June 2, has been received, and I hasten to reply. I am rejoiced that your letter affords me an opportunity to disabuse the public mind, especially at the North, of a most atrocious slander upon this community in regard to the alleged violence to Mrs. SIMMONS and her freedmen's school.

You inform me that you have been informed by a letter from New-York, that "Mrs. SIMMONS' school for freedmen was violently assaulted by some thirty white men, stoned, and pistols fired, and that Mrs. S. and her son were violently threatened, and that the school in the meantime has been suspended."

I have taken great pains to investigate this serious charge, and to ascertain the real facts, and have no hesitation in stating that the charge is utterly false. The facts are, that on one occasion, there was some disturbance but nothing like a riot, or exhibition of violence, or threats. It appears that on that occasion it was understood that some of the scholars were to "speak," and six or seven unarmed citizens, (not more,) including three boys, attended for the purpose of hearing them. It was at night, (the school was and still is a night school,) and the door was closed and secured. These visitors were outside, and two of the boys, lads about 16 or 17 years of age, made some noise by rapping at the door, and loud talking; but they used no insulting or threatening language. Some of the freedmen opened the door, and came out with a light, and one of them, a female, used some insulting language, but it was not resented or replied to. They returned and again closed the door. The noise was repeated, but the more discreet of those outside induced the boys to stop it. The exercises of the school proceeded, until they were finished, when the teacher and her son (who was present with her in the house,) and the freedmen came out and went home, without any molestation whatever. One of these boys did accost young Mr. S. after he came out, but not in a threatening or hostile manner. It had been announced that Mr. S. had the names of those present, and intended to report them, and this boy insisted that his name should not be reported. Mr. S. declared it should be, and that ended it; no threat was made toward Mrs. S. or anybody else. The citizens were unarmed, and certainly fired no pistol or other firearm. There is some diversity of opinion as to whether anything was thrown at the building. Some assert that there was not; others are confident that something was thrown at the house, but from an opposite direction. A freedman who was outside at the time states this, and it is probably true. But he says it was not done by the party mentioned, but by some person on the other side of the house, who was not discovered. This is the extent of the disturbance, for it certainly cannot be deemed a higher offence. The conduct of these boys was reprehensible, but surely cannot warrant this grave charge against our people. There was no concert among those who were present. They went there peaceably, and for an innocent purpose, and the disturbance, such as it was, was altogether unpremeditated, and resulted, no doubt, from the disappointment of these boys in not being able, on account of the closing of the door, to witness the exhibition. This is the only occasion on which it is even pretended that the least annoyance has been given to Mrs. SIMMONS' school, I understand that a week or two before, a pistol had been fired in the neighborhood, but that was attributed, and no doubt rightly to a freedman who carried a repeater habitually, and was in the habit of firing it off in the streets. Here I will take occasion to state that many freedmen did carry pistols habitually, and fire them in the streets at night, without molestation, when the garrison of United States soldiers was here. I have heard nothing of the sort recently.* The disturbance above stated did not cause the suspension of the school. It went on for some time after, was then stopped a short time, again resumed, and is now in operation. The school-house was within less than two hundred yards of my dwelling. I am certain that no disturbance or molestation from the citizens or others ever occurred from outside, except on the occasion alluded to. I am sorry that I cannot give as favorable an account of those within the school. I was never present, but I have passed the school when the exercises were in progress, and anything but good order seemed to prevail within. There was loud talking, laughing and other noises. After the school was dismissed, the crowd of scholars (mostly grown men and women) issued from the building tumultuously, whooping, shouting, and sometimes quarrelling, to the great annoyance of quiet citizens. I make this statement of facts with regret, but truth requires it; for I am entirely friendly to the education of the freedmen. I agree with everything your Excellency has said, as to the propriety and duty of educating this class of our population. I hope the school may prosper and be the means of diffusing intelligence and morality among these unfortunate people; but I very much fear that this desirable result will not be realized, unless a very great reform shall be effected in the discipline and management of the school. I believe that this community entirely concur with me in entertaining friendly sentiments toward the education of freedmen. So far as I can discover they have evinced none other than the most friendly disposition toward the school.

I am astonished that this wanton and malicious libel has been published against this community, especially. It is a notorious fact, that the people of Lexington have always been, and still are, among the most quiet, loyal and law-abiding in the State. There was a larger Union element among them before the war than perhaps in any other district in the State. My own position and sentiments against secession gave me an opportunity to know, and I do know, that such is the fact. And now, in the face of all these facts, to be ruthlessly, wantonly and falsely slandered, and that, too, without the slightest shadow of pretext, is an enormity that should be frowned down by all lovers of truth and justice.

I trust that publicity of the real facts may be made coextensive with the slander itself.

With sentiments of the highest regard, I am Your Excellency's obedient servant. L. BOOZER,
Senator of Lexington District.

His Excellency JAMES L. ORR, Governor of South Carolina.

* It is proper to state that the school was suspended for a time, but not immediately after the disturbance, nor for more than a few weeks. It may have resulted from the publication of this very slander. It is now in operation. L. B.

THE WAR IN RICHMOND.

The Difficulty Between Pollard and James.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 28.

In the *Examiner* of yesterday a card appeared, signed by Mr. H. RIVES POLLARD, giving his version of the personal difficulty which occurred between him and Mr. SAMUEL JAMES on Tuesday evening last. Mr. POLLARD, in his card, says: "I now post him (SAM. JAMES) as a liar, poltroon and coward. SAM. JAMES is further informed that the above card will be posted by me in all the hotels of the city and other public places between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock this morning."

Accordingly, at about 9 o'clock on yesterday morning, Mr. POLLARD, accompanied by a negro boy, sallied forth from his privaet rooms and walked down the street. Mr. POLLARD was armed with a double-barrelled gun and two revolvers; the negro boy was armed with a paste pot, brush, and a bundle of handbills. After proceeding a few steps, Mr. POLLARD and the boy crossed over to BLAIR's old store, at the corner of Eighth and Main streets. Here they halted, and the boy posted one of the "cards" on the front of the store, while Mr. POLLARD, gun in hand, paced up and down in front. A crowd collected, and Mr. POLLARD, with the gun, and the boy with the paste pot, were surrounded by a swarm of white men and negroes, all attracted by the prospect of a "row." In the meantime Mr. JOHN JAMES, a brother of Mr. SAMUEL JAMES, accompanied by his father, Col. JAMES, had gone into the Spotswood, and it was rumored that Mr. JOHN JAMES had come out with the deliberate intention of taking up his brother's quarrel. The excitement became intense, when Recorder J. P. REGNAULT came up the street and told Mr. POLLARD to consider himself under arrest for inciting to a breach of the peace. Mr. POLLARD demurred to this, saying that no breach of the peace had been committed, and that he had a perfect right to be on the street with a loaded shot-gun. A rather sharp controversy then ensued. One of the bystanders advised Mr. POLLARD not to submit to be arrested, but was immediately silenced by a policeman who was present. Mr. POLLARD then, in company with Recorder REGNAULT and a policeman, proceeded to the Mayor's Court.

A case of but little importance was being heard, when Recorder REGNAULT, Mr. POLLARD and the police-officer entered the Court. The shot-gun was carefully placed in a secluded corner, and the revolvers were laid upon the judicial table. Recorder REGNAULT then said that he had seen Mr. POLLARD on the corner of Eighth and Main streets with a cocked shot-gun in his hand, evidently guarding a "card" which had just been posted on Mr. BLAIR's store. Mr. POLLARD was in a belligerent attitude; he had concealed weapons, and he had thought it his duty to arrest him. He stated that Mr. POLLARD had refused to give up his arms, and had contested his (Mr. REGNAULT'S) right to arrest him, but had finally come to the Court.

The Mayor said that Mr. REGNAULT had done right, as it was as much the duty of a justice of the peace to prevent the commission of an offence as to cause an arrest to be made after an offence had been committed. From what he had heard, he had intended to make the arrest himself.

Mr. POLLARD—Is a man liable to arrest for calling another a coward? I have called many men cowards in the columns of the *Examiner*, as the files of that paper will prove, but have never been arrested before for so doing. I claim that I have the right to carry a gun when and where I please. I made no demonstration and committed no breach of the peace.

Mr. REGNAULT—The boy was posting up bills, and Mr. POLLARD was protecting him. The other party to the affair, Mr. JAMES, had just gone into the Spotswood Hotel, and there was every reason to apprehend a collision and breach of the peace.

Mr. POLLARD—JAMES could have found me very easily if he had wanted to do so.

At this stage of the proceedings an officer was sent arrest the Mr. JAMES mentioned as having gone into the Spotswood: and during the absence of the officer, Judge CRUMP and Col. OULD, Mr. POLLARD's counsel, came into court. In a few minutes the officer returned, bringing with him Mr. JOHN JAMES, the brother of Mr. SAMUEL JAMES, who stated that he was the person who went into the hotel, and that Mr. SAMUEL JAMES was unable to be out on account of the injuries which he received upon the previous day.

At 10½ o'clock Mr. POLLARD was again called up.

MAYOR—I do not intend to go into the examination of the case to-day, but will bail Mr. POLLARD to appear before me to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

Mr. POLLARD—You speak of an examination! Is there any charge against me?

MAYOR—I say that I will not go into the case. There was good reason to apprehend a breach of the peace, and although I knew nothing of the matter personally, I had determined myself to arrest the parties concerned in it. Mr. JAMES, however, is stated to be disabled, and unable to go out.

Mr. POLLARD—He is not disabled or injured, and I am prepared to prove it. I do not wish such a statement to go forth uncontradicted.

MAYOR—I shall require you, Mr. POLLARD, to give bail in the sum of $4,000 to appear before me to-morrow.

Mr. POLLARD—I would keep my obligation whether it was for $300 or for $300,000.

MAYOR—I will not go into any discussion, and must require $4,000 bail. I have never taken less than $3,000 in such cases.

Mr. POLLARD—I was before your Honor upon a former occasion, and was only bailed in the sum of $300.

MAYOR—I do not remember how often before you have been before me, Mr. POLLARD, but I have never taken $300 bail in such a case.

Mr. DUPRE, of the Spotswood, was then tendered as bail. He stated that he possessed personal property to the amount of $6,000 or $7,000; but the Mayor declined to accept his security.

Mr. POLLARD then offered his personal recognizance, but the Mayor said that he had no power to accept it.

Judge CRUMP suggested that Mr. DUPRE might be sworn as to the value of his estate, and urged that under the circumstances a smaller bail might be taken.

MAYOR—The mere posting of a threatening card is a violation of the law.

Mr. POLLARD—I did not know it, and I am sure I did not wish to violate any law.

MAYOR—The card published in the paper over Mr. POLLARD's name constituted a misdemeanor, as it was well calculated to produce broils and fights. Then there was the pacing up and down the street, armed with a shot-gun and a pair of pistols. You, Mr. POLLARD, must have expected a rencontre, and were prepared for it.

Mr. POLLARD—I have habitually carried pistols on my person for the past ten years. My friends are out of the city, and I cannot give the required bail at this moment.

MAYOR—You can have any reasonable time, and in the meantime remain in the custody of an officer.

Col. JAMES, the father of Messrs. SAMUEL and JOHN JAMES, then came forward and offered to be Mr. POLLARD's security.

Mr. POLLARD expressed very warmly his appreciation of the generous offer made by Col. JAMES, but declined it with thanks.

Judge CRUMP and Col. OULD then gave bail in the sum of $4,000 for Mr. POLLARD's appearance before the Mayor this morning.

The Mayor then asked Mr. JOHN JAMES whether he was the person who had the fight with Mr. POLLARD. Mr. JAMES replied that he was not, and was at once discharged.

All parties then left the court, and the curtain fell on the second act of this tragic drama of *Another Personal Difficulty*.

Mr. POLLARD states that he has telegraphed for his brother, Mr. E. A. POLLARD, who is expected to arrive in this city on this (Thursday) morning, and that he will, therefore, leave all further settlement of his brother's affairs in his brother's own hands.

THE LATE GEN. CASS.

His Life—His Habits—His Last Illness.

In the course of a long article on Gen. CASS in the Detroit *Tribune*, we find the following interesting statements:

HIS LIFE.

Since 1861, Mr. CASS' life has been marked by the strictest privacy, and his resignation as Secretary of State constitutes the upper boundary of a public career of fifty-six years' duration. During the rebellion, his sympathies were always with the national arms, and the prolongation of his days to witness our ultimate triumph he considered among the greatest blessings of his life. His last appearance upon a public occasion was that of the reception accorded by this city to Col. MARK FLANIGAN, upon his return after his terrible wounding at Gettysburgh.

He has remained in Detroit constantly since his return from Washington, save a short trip a year or two since to Newport and the East for the benefit of his health. His residence has been in the wing, specially built for his accommodation, upon the house of his daughter, Mrs. CANFIELD, corner of Fort and First streets. The old homestead has been latterly occupied by his son, Hon. LEWIS CASS, Jr. In the political campaign of 1864, Mr. CASS took an active part, but at its outset committed himself in favor of Gen. MCCLELLAN in a letter addressed to a Democratic meeting held in Merrill Hall in this city. Latterly he absented himself from all society, and also declined all visitors, save those of his most intimate friends, and occasionally of distinguished strangers, who called to pay their respects.

HIS HABITS.

Probably the most salient characteristic of the deceased statesman was his robust strength, physical and intellectual. The vigor of his constitution, inherited from hardy parents and fortified by an active and stirring life, is attested by his longevity and the uniform excellence of his health. His personal appearance gave evidence of the possession of great bodily strength and rare powers of endurance. His habits were unexceptionable. He neither used tobacco in any form, nor even tasted ardent spirits as a beverage, and he died with a system unweakened and a soul untainted by licentiousness in any guise. The traits of his intellect were also of the virile type. No public man of his generation surpassed him in potent, resolute and tireless energy.

Constant activity, important achievements, rare capacity for labor, and the American pugnacity rendered him a prominent actor upon a stage trod by some of the mightiest of earth's giants.

Mr. CASS' business habits were cast in a like mould. In his dealing with others he was always just and liberal. During his life he never sued a debtor, and in the great commercial crises which have periodically convulsed the financial fabric, his course toward those with whom he was connected in business relations, was invariably generous beyond all common precedent. Were the recital permissable, we might mention striking instances of this fact in our own city. His great wealth was the result of early purchases of lands made in this region, and the subsequent increase in the value of his real estate. It is estimated that at the time of his death, Gen. CASS was worth considerably over $1,000,000. In 1864 his income was returned at about $33,000.

LAST DAYS AND ILLNESS.

Until about two years ago Gen. CASS was, to all appearance, hale and hearty, and not unfrequently might have been seen enjoying an early morning or evening walk. A short time previous to the above date his health began to fail, and it failed very rapidly since the cold weather set in last Fall. During the month of January he was very ill, and at one time it was thought that he would not live to see the end of the month.

At times his mind was slightly affected, owing to the very painful nature of his disease, but these occurrences were rare. As a general thing he maintained his mental faculties until death relieved him of his sufferings. About half an hour before he died he spoke, but manifested an aversion to being troubled by any one. He frequently referred to his past life, and would occasionally relate anecdotes to Dr. FARRAND, of whom he appeared to be particularly fond. Having been informed of the invasion of Canada by the Fenians, he upon several occasions expressed his unqualified disapproval of the movement, and characterized it as absurd, unwise, and calculated to do more mischief than good.

REMINISCENCES OF GEN. CASS.

A writer in the St. Louis *Democrat*, signing himself "J. L. B." contributes the following reminiscences of the late Gen. LEWIS CASS:

About thirty-five years ago, when a lad at a high school in Utica, Oneida County, N. Y.; fellow-schoolmate to his son, LEWIS, Jr., (ex-Minister of the United States to Rome,) I remember a visit paid by Gov. CASS, of the Territory of Michigan, to his son. He came in a barouche with two horses, and I well remember the awe with which I looked upon a real live Governor for the first time. Next I saw him in the Senate, at Washington, in 1837, as one of the first Senators from Michigan. By the way, on January 27, 1837, I was present in the House of Representatives when the final vote was taken, admitting Michigan as one of the United States. For three weeks I was spellbound, as it were, in the presence of the Senate, listening to CLAY, WEBSTER, PRESTON, CASS, BENTON, SOUTHARD, SILAS WRIGHT, and a host of other able men. Since then he has been Secretary of War and Minister to the Court of France, and for many years a resident amid his family, in the beautiful City of Detroit, where he died, honored and lamented by all.

It was the writer's privilege, in July of last year, as one of the delegates to the "International Convention" held at Detroit, to arrange a visit of our St. Louis delegation to Gov. CASS. The hour named was 12 o'clock the day preceding the opening of the Convention. We marched up in a body to his residence on Fort-street, headed by BARTON ABLE, President of the Merchant's Exchange, and THOS. RICHESON, our Chairman, Judge FREA being selected to present the Committee. Meeting his son, LEWIS, Jr., at the doorway, he led us into the library or reception room of his honored father, where the introduction followed. The Governor took each by the hand, with a kind word to all, and for half an hour deeply interested us by many allusions to his past history. Among other items of interest, was his narrating his first visit to St. Louis fifty years previously in a canoe, with twelve *voyageurs*, and returning by same conveyance *via* Chicago, then a mere Indian trading post. Over the fire-place was a painting unfinished. We could recognize BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and JOHN JAY; the other figures were the remaining United States Commissioners to France, with their Secretary, TEMPLE FRANKLIN, (son of BENJAMIN, afterward Governor of New-Jersey.) The writer ventured to ask the Governor its history. Smiling, he replied: "That is an historical scene, and of greater value in my eyes than if it were completed. It is an original of BENJ. WEST, painted in London whilst GEORGE III. was reigning. WEST was painter to His Majesty. The King heard of his being engaged in painting this scene; he sent for WEST, and told him he must either quit his employ or desist from finishing his work. He chose the latter, and I became its possessor.

The room was filled with relics and objects of art. An antique head of one of the CÆSARS struck me as having a strong resemblance to the Emperor NAPOLEON I. "You are correct," says the General. "Its striking likeness was observed by the Prince NAPOLEON and wife. When on their visit here they called upon me." The delegation retired, delighted with their visit; and at a subsequent visit, some months later, (the last time I saw him,) he referred to it as very gratifying to him. For half an hour he freely answered all my inquiries, and alluded to the various objects of interest by which he was surrounded. Just under the painting by WEST, upon the mantelpiece, was a glass globe, containing water obtained by the General himself from the River Jordan. Its base was carved out of olive wood, chopped by himself on the Mount of Olives. These were prized by the General, and held the *place d'honneur* in his cabinet. He has gone to his reward. His record is on high. A nation mourns his loss.

The Crops in Virginia.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We hear much complaint of the probable failure of the wheat crop in this section, and a general feeling of dissatisfaction prevails as to the short coming of such oats as were seeded during the past Fall. Corn, too, is dwarfish in appearance, and the grass greatly ahead of the weeders and plowers. But we know the disposition of our farming friends to murmur, and we feel some little inclination to allow them an indulgence of their usual propensity. Our own opinion is, that Providence will vouchsafe to us a sufficiency for man and beast. It is much too early to foretell with accuracy what the result of the corn crop will be. Spring oats promise well, and there will be a reasonable quantity of wheat secured.

Vegetables were never more abundant. The markets teem with a variety and profusion, such as have been rarely witnessed in this section, and all descriptions are selling at unusually low figures. We hear much dissatisfaction expressed at the inadequate prices. Those who cultivate them, say they scarcely pay for the gathering, not to mention the expense incurred in hauling them to market.

Of fruit there will be a medium supply of apples, and the usual quantity of berries. Peaches and pears have been quite effectually killed, and those who expect to feast on these luscious fruits will be disappointed. Melons will doubtless be abundant. We would advise our planting friends to devote especial attention to their root crops.

At present we see no plausible reason why there should not be an abundance of potatoes, carrots, turnips and parsnips. These are all nutritious, and contribute greatly to the sustenance of man and beast.

We are pleased to observe that much attention is being paid to grass crops in this section. Large quantities of hay, timothy and clover are being brought in. Ready purchasers are found among the proprietors of the livery stables and team-owners. This has had the effect of reducing the demand for Northern hay, and per consequence abating the price of that article. Our soils are well adapted to the growth of hay, and there is no good reason why we should buy Northern hay, when as good an article can be procured at our own doors.

AN UNFORTUNATE FUNERAL PARTY.—While a carriage was standing in one of our cemeteries yesterday, the vehicle was pretty thoroughly demolished by another backing into it. The gentleman in charge of it attempted to drive home with his wife and child, but after having gone a short distance found that the establishment had been too much weakened by the concussion to carry his precious charge in safety. The occupants of another carriage kindly offered to take the lady and child in, but while driving rapidly down South Orange-avenue, one of the ladies became alarmed, grasped the reins, and suddenly turned the horse, by which the wheels struck the railroad and tilted the carriage. The horse having now become unmanageable ran into a curb-stone, throwing the whole party out to the sidewalk. Fortunately none of them were very seriously injured. They were all received into the drug store of Dr. STICKNEY, and properly cared for by Dr. CROSS. The carriage was subsequently pretty well broken up by a collision with a post.—*Newark Advertiser, June 25.*

THE COOLIE TRAFFIC.

The Slave Trade of the Nineteenth Century—How it is Carried On—Who are Engaged in it, and what Profits are Realized.

From the Alta California.

From time to time attention of the humane and enlightened citizens of the civilized world has been called to the horrors and infamies of the accursed traffic in human beings, more horrible than the African slave trade in the days of its greatest activity, and the Government of the United States, and, we believe, those of England and France also, have prohibited vessels carrying their flags engaging in it. The work had, however, been only checked, not stopped, and as it is now carried on under the flags of several third and fourth rate European and American powers, its horrors have been aggravated rather than lessened. We are indebted to Capt. GUSTAVE GERLOTT, who has recently been employed in the capacity of the nominal commander of a vessel engaged in the inhuman traffic, and is now stopping in this city, for the following revelations, showing how the work is carried on:

To begin, the vessels engaged in the Coolie trade are mainly of American construction, but as the American flag is not allowed to cover such a trade, the capitalists engaged in the business are compelled to buy the vessels and transfer them to other flags. The vessels are often purchased in the port of San Francisco, and fitted out at our wharves for the trips to and from the Chinese coast. The business is mainly in the hands of a large company, organized under the laws of Peru, and known by the corporate name of "Compania Maritima del Peru." The members of the company are all natives of the south of Europe, no American or Englishmen being concerned in it as a stockholder, and no American, and only one Englishman being employed by it in any capacity.

The Company owns at this time five fine ships, which have been transferred from the American to the Peruvian flag. The breaking out of hostilities between Spain and Peru has necessitated another change, and for safety from Spanish cruisers the vessels have now been transferred to the protection of the Portuguese flag, which they now carry. A ship which but a short time since bore the American colors and an American name, and has just made a successful trip from Macao to Callao, having undergone all these changes, is now lying in our harbor, flying the Portuguese flag, and bearing the third name which has been painted on her stern within a year.

The laws of China are severe against the exportation of Coolies, as such, and there is but a single Asiatic port at which vessels can openly load with human chattels for foreign markets. The port is Macao, which belongs to Portugal. The Coolies are obtained at Shanghai and Canton, widely separated points, half of each shipment, as nearly as possible, being taken from each port, for reasons which will be seen presently. Coolies cannot be induced, as they could in former years, to voluntarily embark for foreign countries under contract for a term of years, but must be obtained by fraud. The object is accomplished through the Chinaman's besetting and unconquerable weakness, the love of gambling. Large hulks are moored in the harbors of the ports named, and fitted up as gambling hells on the most extensive scale. Runners are circulated through the city to draw the poor and unemployed Chinamen of the lowest classes on board.

Once there, they see crowds gathering around the tables, and look on with wonder at the vast sums—as they seem to these poor people—changing hands every moment. A capper watches John intently, and when the proper time has arrived steps up to him with the inquiry, "Why don't you bet?" "I have no money or I would," is the answer. "Oh, that is nothing at all; I will stake for you if you pay me back four times if you win; if you lose, though, you must stay here as a Coolie, and let me get my money back." John is only too glad to take the chances, and in a few minutes is in possession—for the first time in his life—of five or six dollars in copper cash. He plays, and banks in all countries are made to win, not lose. He is penniless again. "Well, come into the boat, and go to another port, there you shall have another chance!" John has pledged his word, and goes like a sheep to the slaughter-house. In due time a cargo of Coolies land at Macao.

They are transferred immediately to barracoons, guarded by Portuguese soldiers, the outside of which they never see until they leave port. Here they are called on to sign articles of agreement for four, six or more years' service, at $4 per month, the money already advanced, passage, &c., to be deducted from the amount. An inducement is offered to sign, in the shape of say $8, cash down, in addition to that already received. John sees his fellows gambling freely; he may win enough to buy himself off; he takes the money, and signs whatever he is told to sign. He is allowed to gamble away his money, or invest it in opium, which is sold in the barracoons by peddlers, and is thus kept quiet until a vessel is ready to receive him and some hundreds of others—say six hundred to a thousand, all told.

This, we are told, is the usual method of obtaining "volunteers" for coolie immigration, but sometimes other dodges are resorted to. For instance, a Spanish renegade, who was known in San Francisco under the name of MANUEL, in 1854, used to run down with an armed *lorcha* alongside the Chinese fishing boats which frequent the coast, always working two together to prevent accidents and resist attack, and call the fishermen on board on pretence of buying fish. Once on board, John was overpowered and tied, and the remainder of the crew in the boats quickly overpowered. The boats were then scuttled and sunk, and their disappearance was credited to the "pirates" which are said to abound on the coast. In this manner a cargo could soon be gathered cheaper: but the plan had its little drawbacks. Once upon a time MANUEL made the mistake of getting too far up the river, and on attacking two boats found the fishermen armed and determined on resistance. His crew boarded the junks and killed right and left.

Just at that moment an English war steamer came in sight, and when she came alongside, MANUEL and four of his men were found tied—*a la* Davenport Brothers, by their own hands—lying on the deck crying for mercy. The crew of the junk were all dead, and his story that his vessel had been attacked by pirates, and that he had boarded in self-defence, the Chinamen over-powering his men, but jumping overboard and drowning on seeing the steamer, was good on its face. Unfortunately, just at that moment one of the crew of the junk, who had escaped by swimming ashore, swam out to the steamer and denounced MANUEL as a pirate and murderer of his father and brother. Chinese testimony is receivable in the Courts on that side of the ocean, and MANUEL and his crew stretched hemp. His friends fell back upon the older and safer plan first alluded to.

JOHN has never read of the horrors of "middle passage" in the African slave trade, and goes quietly enough under guard to the vessel when a cargo is made up. The Commissioner of the port comes to see if all is on the square. The documents are all right; there are no women—who are not allowed to be exported at all—in sight; if any there are, they are in the cabin, where no one would look for Chinese passengers, and the vessel is allowed to depart. Now the poor wretches begin to comprehend the horror of their situation, and to take counsel as to the best method of rising on their captors and escaping. The shippers know their business, however, and have put in the cargo half and half from districts the natives of which are bitterly hostile, and so jealous of each other that they will not work together. Sometimes a vessel is siezed by the coolies, and the crew massacred or compelled to land them at some point on the coast; but, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, the plot is exposed by one faction or the other in season to prevent such a catastrophe. Only a small portion of the coolies are allowed on deck at a time, and if a rising is attempted a judicious discharge of musketry down the partially opened hatchways soon quells it, and "order reigns in Warsaw."

The vessel heads for Havana, Callao or the Chinchas, and on her arrival, from four-fifths to nine-tenths of the cargo is in a marketable condition. The remainder has gone to the bottom of the sea, through the ravages of disease contracted in the confined hold, or suicide. The vessel now in port, to which we have alluded, on her last trip landed 604 out of the 659 with which she cleared at Macao, and her owners cleared $85,000 on the single trip, after paying all expenses; so says Capt. GARLOTT. The coolies are worth $350 per head on an average, and are soon disposed of to owners of sugar plantations in the miasmatic districts of the coast, or others, at that rate. And now John's last chance has gone. Out of $4 per month, paid in "soft money" or Peruvian currency, worth say 60 cents or 66 cents on the dollar, a Mexican dollar is deducted monthly, and the balance he can spend in luxuries, such as opium and gambling, if he likes.

He likes, and in addition to that he runs in debt to the proprietor for articles at enormous prices, which must be paid for in labor after his regular time has expired. If he lives until his time, according to the contract, is up, he goes to the proprietor and says, "I think I have served the full term, and I want to go." If he is used up and worthless he is allowed to go freely, and starve by the wayside, having no means to carry him home. If sound, and still good for seven years of toil beneath the burning sun, the answer is, "Six years! Why, my dear fellow, you have only been here six months! Absurd! You are crazy! Go back to your work, or it will be the worse for you!" There is no Chinese Consul, and there are no "Six Companies" to appeal to, and John goes back to life-long slavery with a sigh of despair.

Such is the coolie traffic as it is now carried on, and as "MAXIMILIAN" by his proclamation for the protection of organized emigration and enforcement of contract for labor, recently issued, proposes to extend it into fields but recently freed from the curse of *peon* slavery engrafted on the institutions of the country by the European despots, whose yoke was thrown off by the ancestors of the bare-footed, ragged men now fighting under CORONA and his compatriots for the right of self-government against foreign usurpation.

America and England combined in declaring the Slave-trade piracy, and exterminated it in time. Will not some such action be required to rid the world of the most infamous "Coolie-trade?"

A SOMNAMBULIC LEAP.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a strange accident befel Mr. WALTER GRISWOLD, the engineer in charge of the Government work at this port, at his boarding-house, No. 29 West Seneca-street. Mr. GRISWOLD had been out during the evening previous until a somewhat late hour with his wife, visiting at a friend's house, and had partaken rather heartily of a variety of refreshments, such as are apt to make restless sleep. He is disposed, it seems, to somnambulism, and several times in his life has been saved from doing injury to himself while in that state. At all events, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, impelled probably by some dream, he jumped suddenly from his bed, ran straight to the window—his room being in the second story of the house—and threw himself headlong upon the stone-walk of the street. His wife was awakened by his first movement and sprang after him, but too late. When picked up he was unconscious, and was found to have sustained a fracture of one thigh and one arm, besides a severe, perhaps serious, injury of the head. Dr. BOARDMAN was immediately summoned, and the unfortunate gentleman is now under his care. It is hardly possible yet to determine the hopefulness of Mr. GRISWOLD's situation.—*Buffalo Express, June 25.*

THE TORNADO IN BUFFALO.

Extensive Destruction of Property—Incidents of the Storm.

From the Buffalo Courier, June 26.

This city was visited yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, by one of the most terrific storms ever known, or at least remembered, in this part of the country. But a short time before the storm burst upon the city, the clouds became ominously dark and heavy; flashes of lightning and light peals of thunder alternated; the air was oppressively quiet, and the most expert meteorologist would scarcely have dared to prophesy more than a heavy shower of rain. At the hour mentioned, a heavy rain, intermixed with hail, and a fearful gale, set in simultaneously, and for half an hour the storm raged with a fury which we have never seen before. How to characterize it we scarcely know. It was a gale, a hurricane, a whirlwind, a tornado, a cyclone;—it was any or all of these; a wild, wicked, relentless tempest, which seemed bent on the utter destruction of the city. It came almost directly from the west, with slight inclination to the south, and at first directed its strength against awnings, and signs, and everything that lay loose on the sidewalks. Horses took fright and ran in various directions much to the injury of the vehicles attached, many of which were overturned and wrecked. Then chimneys came crashing down, roofs took flight, windows were forced in or otherwise damaged, buildings were blown down and large trees were uprooted as if they had been but weeds in the hands of the gardener. For half an hour the storm raged, and strong buildings trembled and devastation became broadcast; and yet were we not called upon to chronicle loss of life; and serious injuries to several persons, we should, under all the circumstances, consider the damages to property comparatively slight. When we first sought the outside, after the subsidence of the storm, the streets presented a desolate appearance. Signs, posts, dry-goods boxes, huge fragments of cornice, and roofing, and trees, lay strewn in thick profusion on street and sidewalk at every turn; and we became at once persuaded that the work of the tempest had been widespread and desolating. But the city proved to be more substantial than we had even supposed it to be, and stood the storm well. Although lives were destroyed; a large amount of property wrecked; and the ornamentation of the city somewhat marred, the casualties and losses are fewer and lighter than we had at first supposed. We cannot hope to give, this morning, even an approximate idea of the damage done, and a day or two must probably elapse before a report of the disasters can be completed. The streets running east and west; and the west sides of the streets running north and south, were compelled to bear the brunt of the storm, and of course these suffered the principal injuries.

LOSS OF LIFE.

The storm had scarcely subsided before the sidewalks in all parts of the city were thronged with people anxious to learn of the extent of the damage done; and first among the inquiries were questions in regard to the loss of life. The first case reported was that of Mrs. SARAH J. MALLORY, who was killed on the canal-boat *Monitor*, lying in the creek at the foot of Washington-street. The schooner *Mazeppa*, lying near the Sturges Elevator, was torn from her mooring and driven with great force against the schooner *Goshawk*. The latter yielding to the violence, broke away, and drifted before the storm to the south side, where lay the canal boat. Some of the men on the *Monitor* seeing the danger, tried to assist Mrs. MALLORY out of the cabin, but before they could effect her rescue the schooner came crashing against the boat with terrific force. The woman, who had her child, two years old, in her arms, had got part away out of the cabin. The child was saved, but she was caught between the broken timbers and her body was terribly mutilated. She was at once taken to the canal boat *Buffalo*, where she died in about half an hour.

Deceased was about 21 years of age, was the wife of the steersman of the boat, and belonged in Kirkville, Onondaga County, in this State. Coroner RICHARDS held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts we have given.

The second fatal casualty was that of a man who was killed near the Rolling Mills at Black Rock. He was standing on the track when a car was blown against him and he was instantly killed. Coroner EDMUNDS will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

SERIOUS CASUALTIES.

The front of the brick stables belonging to the United States Express Company, and situated on the corner of Folsom and Chicago streets was blown in, and resulted in serious injuries, if not fatal injuries, to Mr. THOMAS T. GOULL, the Superintendent. Mr. GOULD was in the office at the time, and when the wall fell he was buried in the debris. One of his legs was fractured in two places; his spine was injured and his head badly contused. At first it was thought that his wounds would prove fatal, but at last accounts strong hopes were entertained of his recovery.

CHARLES CAMP, a German employed in the shop of HARDIKER & TOYE, corner of Eagle and Pearl-streets, was struck down by bricks falling from the chimneys of the Kremlin Block, and had his skull fractured. He may recover, but serious doubts are entertained.

The roof of the west wing of the Foundling Asylum, on Edward-street, was blown in, and three children, who were in the play room at the time, were almost buried in the *debris*. A boy named GEO. TAYLOR received a severe cut in the forehead, and was considerably about the bruised about the head. Another of the children, MARY MCGOVERIN, was cut in the face, and the third, a boy named THOMAS HENRY, had one of his fingers badly lacerated. Dr. SMITH dressed the wounds. The escape of the children from instant death is almost miraculous.

There are other slighter casualties rumored, but we hear of no others that demand mention.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

No estimate of the losses sustained by the storm can be made as yet, and we are forced to content ourselves with giving the names of the sufferers and the character of their losses, so far as they have transpired. As we have already mentioned the United States Express stable had its front wall blown down; and the roof of the right of the Foundling Asylum forced in. The western half of the Kremlin Hall roof was swept away, and the heavy timbers, the light wood, and tin covering, were swept in almost every direction. A heavy beam found its way to the roof of Capt. DOBBINS house on Niagara-street, through which it crashed. The rear part of the house suffered considerably, but fortunately no one was hurt. Mr. T. T. BLOOMER's yard was nearly filled with the fallen timbers, and the tin roofing was swept into the alley between Eagle and Niagara streets, and lies there twisted and rent as if a giant had crumpled it in his fingers. Some of the fragments were carried across Main-street, and precipitated against the upper windows of the buildings just above Eagle-street.

The canal barn of THOMAS COFFEE, on Henry-street, was almost entirely demolished, the roof and upper story of the building being a complete wreck.

The new brick building of GEO. WINTER, corner of Eagle and Washington streets, was unroofed, the chimneys blown down, and the upper portions of the gable walls found their way into the interior and on to the sidewalk.

Nearly half of the upper-light roof of the Niagara Falls depot gave way to the storm; the tower on St. Joseph's Cathedral followed suit; and the wood work of St. John's Church was swept almost entirely away. The following is a brief memoranda of the further losers and losses, &c.

Mr. STRINGER, Niagara-street, residence partially unroofed.

Barn on Niagara-street, near Maryland, unroofed.

Mrs. WALLRIDGE's barn on Cottage-street, almost entirely demolished.

Mr. HOUSE, organ factory, on Clinton, near Elm-street, front blown in.

Brick house on Clinton-street, near Mr. CHURCHYARD's bellows factory, considerably damaged.

HAWES & Co., oil refinery at foot of Maryland-street, unroofed.

House on Franklin-street, between Allen and Virginia, partially unroofed.

Messrs. BRISBANE, Arcade Buildings; about 30 feet of cornice torn off; double skylights over SLAGHT's billiard saloon, broken, &c.; loss about $400.

A. SLAGHT, damage to billiard-tables and shattering of outside lamp; loss about $100.

R. L. HOWARD, Machine-shop and Agricultural Works, Chicago-street; partially unroofed.

JOHN KRONER, No. 100 Pine-street, two-story brick building; rear wall blown down.

School-house No. 1, Seventh-street; cupola carried away.

Board of Trade Rooms; skylights broken.

DOUGLAS & Co., photographers; skylights broken, and interior considerably damaged.

J. L. SCHRYVER, Palmer-street; barn unroofed. Small barn on Lloyd-street; destroyed.

LOUIS FILBERT, house on Elm-street, below Sycamore; unroofed.

P. J. MCNAMARA, house on Washington-street; roof damaged.

We might extend this list further; but another chapter of losses will be required. Hundreds of chimneys were blown down, some of them passing through the roofs of their respective buildings, or those adjoining them.

Among the buildings deprived of chimneys we may mention the following: Residence of Mr. LEE, on Niagara-street; house of CHARLES ABEL, West Eagle-street; of ROBINS KELLOGG, on South Division-street. One of these chimneys fell through the roof of Mrs. BEECHER's boarding house, adjoining, and did some damage. The buildings opposite Mr. BLOOMER's, on Eagle-street, lost some of their chimneys and were otherwise damaged.

Of the awnings torn down, the signs carried away, the windows destroyed on Main and other streets, we cannot speak this morning, and to be specific as to the manner in which the storm robbed the city of some of its finest trees, we must defer our labor till to-morrow.

A CIRCULATION OF BILLS.

One of the first feats of the storm was the blowing in of one of the windows of BURTIS & CO.'S banking office in the Mansion House block, and the release of United States bonds and State currency to the amount of $600, which were swept away on the wings of the eddying blast. The lost bills consisted of two $100 7-30 bonds; two $50 7-30 bonds, and $300 in State currency. Of this amount, Mr. COOK, a barber in the same building, recovered $135, and a press boy attached to the *Courier* office $10.

A reward is offered for the return of the circulation referred to in our advertising columns.

ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER—NARROW ESCAPES.

A party consisting of three gentlemen and three ladies were down at Strawberry Island fishing, when perceiving a storm brewing, they tripped the anchor of the small tug which conveyed them to the fishing-ground and started for the city. Steam being low, the tug was unable to make much headway against the storm, and when the blow was at its height the water broke over the side of the vessel, drenching the passengers and filling the boat. The fire being soon extinguished by the water, the tug became unmanagable, and was headed for the shore. When some distance from the head of the island she capsized, throwing the passengers, fortunately, near shallow water.

With great difficulty the gentlemen rescued the ladies; and after a deal of exertion and by aid of a lot of saw logs, near by, the party reached shore in a most dilapidated state—clothes torn to shreds and their persons considerably bruised by their rough adventure.

To-morrow we shall be able to give our readers fuller particulars of the distress wrought by the great storm.

TERRIBLE COLLISION.

The Propeller "Cleveland" Sunk by the Barge "Maria Martin" at Detroit—All Hands Saved—Six Persons Injured—Heavy Losses of Passengers and Shippers.

Correspondence of the Buffalo Express.

DETROIT, Saturday, June 23, 1866.

At an early hour yesterday morning a terrible collision occurred near the mouth of the river: but, though the destruction of property was very heavy, fortunately there was no loss of life. Several persons, however, received injuries which they will carry with them through life. From all that can be learned, the collision was the result of accident or mistake, and is not attributable to negligence or carelessness on the part of either vessel.

The propeller *Cleveland*, Capt. W. H. WILLIAMS, was on her way from Buffalo to Chicago with about seventy passengers, and when opposite the mouth of Detroit River was met by the barge *Maria Martin*, also of Buffalo, under tow of the tug *McClelland*. Each vessel could be seen by the other, and both had their signals properly displayed. According to some accounts the vessels had almost passed each other, properly, according to the regulations, when the *Martin* unaccountably broached to and struck the *Cleveland*. According to others the *Cleveland* rightly interpreted the signals of the tug, but turned too late, and having cleared the tug, instead of passing to the stern of both it and the tow, crossed between the two, and was struck amidships by the heavily loaded *Martin*.

However this may be, the result was the same. The *Martin* went crashing through the port side of the propeller, and it was immediately evident that the latter could not live half an hour. Of course, all was confusion in a moment. The passengers, startled from sleep by the noise, and many of them flung from their berths by the concussion, came crowding on deck in the greatest terror. Many of them did not wait to clothe themselves.

Capt. WILLIAMS was not dismayed by the disaster, and through his coolness and that of his men all were speedily transferred to the *Martin*, which, fortunately, by the force of the collision, had parted the towing hawsers and swung alongside the doomed propeller. Kindly, where kindness could avail, where sternness was needed, Capt. WILLIAMS directed the movements of the frightened passengers, and in less than ten minutes every soul, including those injured, were safely on board the *Martin*. Hardly had this last left when the propeller went down, carrying with her a large amount of valuable freight, including a span of fast horses, valued at $3,000, belonging to a gentleman in Theresa, N. Y., and on their way to Chicago.

Of course, among the passengers sleeping on the port side, and in the immediate vicinity of the collision, there were several severely injured. Most of them are from your State. All on board were transferred to the *Illinois*, and some brought to this city.

Mr. ALEXANDER STEWART, of Brasher Falls, New York, was severely cut about the head and shoulders. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where he will have excellent care. This morning he was doing well.

Mr. DANIEL H. NORTON, also of Brasher Falls, is at the same place. His chest is severely injured and his legs badly bruised. His injuries will not, however, prove serious.

Mr. HANLEY PARKER, of Theresa, Jefferson County, N. Y., had his foot crushed and was badly injured in the arms. He is now at Harvie's Hotel.

The wife of Rev. CHAS. HILL, of New-York, was jarred so severely as to require medical aid, but it is not thought that she is internally injured. She was taken to the Franklin House.

Mr. GEO. BISSELL was injured in the leg, but his wound is slight. He was taken to the Franklin House with his wife, who had one of the bones of her forearm broken.

One of the morning papers relates an incident which occurred just after the accident. In a stateroom, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. BISSELL, of Antwerp, Jefferson County, New-York, the following scene occurred: Their stateroom was opposite the place where the bowsprit of the bark struck the propeller, and the broken timbers were thrown violently about their room. Mr. BISSELL occupied the top berth, and his wife the lower. The first thing he felt was a sudden and horrible shock, and the next, a confused recollection and pain. When he finally collected his bewildered senses, he found himself weighed down by a heavy piece of timber, and his left foot tightly jammed between two other pieces. With the assistance of a couple of men, he succeeded in extricating his body, but his leg remained in the wooden vice. All efforts to free himself were fruitless, and he was bethinking himself of some mode of escape, when the Captain coming to the cabin door announced the ominous tidings that the boat was sinking slowly, emphasizing the last word. Mr. BISSELL made one more desperate effort, and succeeded in jerking out his leg by sheer strength, the flesh compressing in order to gain its liberty. He now turned his attention to his wife, who almost suffocated, feebly cried for help, from beneath a pile of lumber and splinters which covered her. He succeeded with great exertion and the help of two men in rescuing Mrs. BISSELL from her perilous situation, but her arm was badly sprained, and she received besides several contusions on the head and face.

Of course the Buffalo owners of the *Cleveland* can form a much better estimate of the losses than we can now, but they must be heavy, as the propeller had a large amount of freight. The passengers lost considerable, many of them being unable in the hurry and confusion to get off the valuables in their state-rooms. Many of them left their clothing, containing large amounts of money, behind. Arrangements will be made to raise the sunken vessel at once, so that a part of the missing property may be recovered before it is irremediably damaged.

THE CANTON BANK SWINDLE.

A Full Account of the Way the Game was Played, Who Played it, and Who it was Played Upon—Interesting Story of Rascality.

From the Buffalo Express.

A few days since our enterprising Lockport correspondent gave us some late developments in connection with a grand swindling enterprise, which was attempted last Fall by the so-called "Canton Banking Company," concerning which, very little, at the time of occurrence, was made known to the public. The parties most interested here and elsewhere, were employing means to recover what money they had lost, and kept the affair as close as possible in furtherance of their plans. As they have now, within a few days only, succeeded in the recovery, we have been enabled to gather the full story of the swindle, and deem it interesting and instructive enough to publish, even at the present late day.

About the 20th of November last, certain parties belonging at Lockport, said to be GEO. WARD, W. H. PERRY and D. W. HOLLAND, established a young man from Medina, named CHARLES E. CLARK, in charge of a pretended banking institution at Canton, St. Lawrence County, opening offices in the name of the "Canton Banking Company." According to the subsequent confessions of CLARK, who became a voluntary witness against his associates when the fraud was discovered, the whole capital employed was $500, with which a draft on New-York was purchased at Rome, and sent to the Second National Bank, New-York, for deposit. All but twelve dollars of this was then drawn and expended in the fitting up and furnishing of the "bank" offices at Canton.

With twelve dollars on deposit and subject to draft in the Second National Bank, New-York, the "Canton Banking Company" then commenced operations. Very elegant bank drafts, lithographed to order, had been procured from Messrs. SAGE & SONS, of this city, and these were now filled out to the amount of $198,000, drawn upon the Second National Bank to the order of various parties.

Twenty thousand dollars were drawn to the order of one ANSELL CHAPPELL, of Brockport, and it was these Chappell drafts which principally got "shoved" in this vicinity. A larger part of them was put into the hands of a man named PHILEMON ALLEN, of Clarkson, Monroe County—a plain, respectable looking farmer, whose appearance was well calculated to lull suspicion. ALLEN first sold $1,000 to the Orleans County Bank, asking only for $200 in currency, and taking a certificate of deposit for the balance. He went, however, straight to Lockport by the first train, and got the certificate cashed at the Lockport City Bank. Thence he proceeded to Suspension Bridge, where he bought a span of horses for $475, giving a $500 draft, and receiving $25 in currency. From the Bridge, ALLEN came to Buffalo on the 16th of December, and here he sold $1,500 of his bogus drafts at the office of A. J. BUCKLAND—who was absent at the time—and $500 at WEBSTER & CO.'s. The honest, unsophisticated look of the man carried him through his performances easily, and he got himself recognized by one of our prominent Bank Presidents in such a way that Mr. BUCKLAND's clerk supposed he was identifying CHAPPELL, whose name was on the draft.

After his Buffalo transaction, ALLEN immediately returned home to Clarkson. In the meantime a son of ANSEL CHAPPELL's, THOMAS S. CHAPPELL, had been selling $1,000 of the bogus drafts at Batavia; but, made over-bold by his success, had tried to get more negotiated at the same bank, aroused suspicion immediately, and the stool pigeons he employed were arrested.

It required but a few days, of course, to bring back the drafts sold here, from New-York, with the announcement of their fraudulency. Mr. BUCKLAND immediately started in search of ALLEN; traced him home and arrested him there without a warrant, telegraphing at the same time to this city for Officer CRAIG, and holding his prisoner until CRAIG arrived. The latter brought him to Buffalo, and he lay about three weeks in jail, offering fifty cents on the dollar to settle the matter, which was refused. He then obtained bail and got released. Another warrant for his arrest was now obtained by WEBSTER & CO., and Officer CRAIG went down to rearrest him. He found the old man sick. A warrant from a higher court has been issued for his arrest, and at the end of a week Officer C. left him confined in a narrower and securer prison than human justice erects.

With ALLEN dead, the chances of our Buffalo victims for recovering anything seemed slender indeed. A link of evidence was wanting to connect ANSEL CHAPPELL with the fraud. This was finally obtained, and, on testimony extorted from GEO. WARD, CHAPPELL was arrested about the 1st of the present month, by Detective JOHN WHITE, at the instance of WEBSTER & CO. The result was a disgorgement on Thursday last. The proceedings instituted by WEBSTER & CO. were criminal, and we hope they may result in bringing one party, at least, in this huge conspiracy for swindling, to justice.

Taken altogether, the swindle was a failure. The rogues got off only about $25,000 of their bogus drafts, including the $4,500 at Toronto, and other amounts "shoved" at Louisville, Ky., and Titusville, Pa., and what, with the sums recovered, and the legal expenses involved, they cannot have a very large margin of profit from their rascality.

It is said that some, at least, of the parties to the swindle are experienced in similar operations, and that they are even now "shoving" bogus drafts in Ohio.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a move was made toward purchasing land for a park and a new Presidential mansion. The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and appointed a Committee of Conference. Several unimportant land bills were disposed of. The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up and important amendments were proposed, but no vote was reached.

In the House, an extension of one year of the time for the completion of the Agricultural College in Iowa, was granted. A dozen or more of reports were made from the Committee on Public Lands, and most of the suggestions were adopted. The House then took up the Tariff Bill, and worked diligently upon it until the time for adjournment. The most of the time was taken up in discussing a motion to increase the duty on railroad iron, but on the vote the duty was left at one cent per pound, as it stands in the original bill. Ten per cent. *ad valorem* was added to the duty on iron wire, and the duty on steel was raised from 45 to 50 per cent. Various other changes were made.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dispatches from Acting Rear Admiral GORDON state that the Allied Army crossed the Paraguay on the 18th of April, avoiding the pass of La Patua and anding some four miles below it in a region of country rendered almost impassable by morasses and jungles. This movement was hailed as a great success, as their loss was trifling. On the 2d of May, however, the Paraguayans fell upon the right wing of the enemy and almost annihilated the Uruguay Contingents, leaving few besides Gen. FLORES to represent one of the allied powers in the field. The Paraguayans were finally repulsed, with heavy loss in killed and wounded, but were not at all disheartened or injured in point of *morale*, which cannot be said of the Brazilian troops.

Forty-one new vessels have been added to the fishing fleet of Gloucester, Mass., during the past six months. The average cost of these vessels is about $10,500 apiece, making the total amount $430,500; add to this the amount paid for second-hand schooners that have been bought into the district, and it foots up about half a million of dollars that have thus far been invested in the vessel property in this town the present year. Several other vessels are building, or have been contracted for, which will swell the number to upward of fifty sail—the largest number ever built in one season for that place.

The rains have continued long and heavy on the Pacific coast this Spring. May was very wet, which is unusual in that section; in Oregon it rained all the last week in the month; the Willamette River was 21 feet above low water mark at Portland; and Dalles, on the Columbia River, came near being flooded. The Yosemite Valley, in California, was a perfect flood; and a party of pleasure travelers, from New-York, enticed thither by Mr. BOWLES' book "Across the Continent," were waiting in San Francisco for the waters to subside sufficiently to permit them to visit that natural wonder of the continent.

Lieut.-Com. S. P. LUCE, Acting Commodore of the naval fleet at Fortress Monroe, preparing for the Summer cruise of the midshipmen and cadets of the Naval Academy, has addressed a letter to the officers of the Gosport Navy-yard, highly complimenting them upon the manner in which the sailing frigates *Macedonian* and *Savannah* and other naval vessels have been prepared for sea and refitted throughout by the workmen under their charge.

Col. HOMER B. SPRAGUE, formerly Principal of the Worcester High School, and subsequently Principal of the Webster School in New-Haven, has been appointed by the State Board of Education, Principal of the Connecticut Normal School at New-Britain. He will assume the duties at the beginning of the next school year.

The distributors of the large estate of the late Col. COLT, of pistol-fame, began on Monday the work of apportioning the property, under the terms of the will. The estate, real and personal, probably amounts to between three and four millions, and includes large tracts of land, with gold, silver and quicksilver mines.

A man in Halifax, Va., has discovered a mine of the famous "mad stones," of which not more than twenty were known to be in existence. They are said to possess the power to extract the poison of serpents and mad dogs from wounds, and perform other miraculous offices.

Some misunderstanding with regard to stamps upon checks is set at rest by a decision in Washington that "if a check is received as a payment of money, or in payment of a debt due, the receipt given therefor is chargeable with a stamp duty of two cents, if the amount exceeds $20."

President BARNARD, of Columbia College, N. Y., says that the number of students in our colleges is not so great in comparison with the whole number of inhabitants as it was in 1840. Then one person in every sixty-four was educated in college, while in 1860 only one out of eighty-three enjoyed the advantage.

The editor of the Davenport, Iowa, *Gazette* has seen, microscopically, a portion of the muscle of a deceased victim of trichina. He says an instrument of 350 diameters exhibited monsters that appeared larger than angle worms. The victim died at Marion, Iowa, and ate his pork raw.

FREDERICK N. JUDSON, of New-Haven, takes the valedictory in the Class of 1866 in Yale College, and HAMILTON COLE, of Claverack, N. Y., the salutatory.

The Palmer *Journal* is just through a libel suit for publishing a public report of a man's being arrested for stealing a carpet bag of jewelry, winning its case and proving all it printed and more too.

The latest news from the Dry Tortugas is that Dr. MUDD is in poor health, and probably will not live long, but that SPANGLER and ARNOLD are well and cheerful.

The United States steamer *Lancaster* sailed from San Francisco on the 27th, supposed for New-York.

Among the new things said to be just discovered in Nevada is Kaoline, the stuff from which porcelain is manufactured.

A new paper factory is going up at Baker's Falls, New-York. Machinery will be put in for making Manilla paper.

LOCAL NEWS.

Justice GROVER, of the Supreme Court, has rendered a decision in the Santa Anna case, discharging the defendants from the order of arrest. The principal reason assigned by the Justice in his opinion for granting the discharge is that the plaintiff, TAYLOR—as clearly appears from the evidence—agreed to pay the defendants a large sum in case they succeeded in disposing of the steamer *Agnes* to Gen. SANTA ANNA; and this fact, the Court thinks, would have enabled SANTA ANNA to repudiate the contract had the defendants possessed full power to contract for him. This being so the Justice said he did not see how the plaintiff has sustained any damage from want of authority of the defendants. The discharge from arrest was therefore ordered.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN, on the body of PATRICK CONWAY, a sailor on board the ship *T. J. Southard*, Capt. MAXWELL, which arrived at this port on the 20th of June, from Leghorn, after a passage of two months' duration. From the evidence adduced before the Jury it appears that deceased came to his death from injuries received by being brutally beaten and maltreated by his superior officers during the voyage. The record of the deceased's sufferings was an awful one, as related by the witnesses. The inquest was adjourned, owing to the absence of important witnesses.

A rowing match for the championship of this State took place yesterday between the six-oared boats of the Albany "Mutual" and the New-York "Atalanta" Boat Clubs, resulting in the victory of the "Atalantas." The race was pulled over the regular course opposite the Elysian Fields, a distance of three miles. The distance was made in 18 minutes and 43 seconds, which is said to be the fastest time ever made on the course. The race was witnessed by several thousand persons from the shore and from boats in the stream.

The Committee appointed by the Senate to select a site for a new Post-office and United States Court in this City had a conference with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and a Joint Committee of the Common Council yesterday. After considerable discussion it was resolved to recommend the lower end of the City Hall Park as an appropriate site, the price to be $500,000, in accordance with the terms of a resolution lately adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ALBERT UNTERHOLZ, who is charged with a series of forgeries on our City banks, was examined yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Court. Two complaints were made against the accused, and some evidence offered in support. The case was, however, laid over to allow the complaints to be made.

JAMES BAYHAM was arrested and committed for trial without bail on a charge of having committed an assault upon an old man named PATRICK WELSH, in West Thirty-fourth-street, on Friday night, and afterward assaulting Officer MURRAY, beating him severely over the head, and biting his upper lip off his face.

GEORGIANA ADAMS, of No. 167 Greene-street, was seriously though not mortally stabbed in the breast and hand, on the corner of Greene and Prince streets, about 9 o'clock last night. Her assailant was REBECCA VAIL, and the cause is understood to be jealousy. VAIL was arrested.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of JOHN H. KNOBLOCK, 17 years of age, whose death resulted from a fracture of the spine, received on the morning of the 24th ult., by falling down a flight of stairs at No. 90 East Twenty-fifth-street.

Judge CARDOZO's injunction business was continued yesterday, and at 5 o'clock last evening the Police Captains had received 282 injunction papers.

The Board of Health's bulletin, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, read: "No cholera; public health good."

Mr. BOOTH, Mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y., has vetoed a resolution of the Council raising his salary from $3,000 to $5,000.

The Views of a Moderate Protectionist.

Mr. MORRILL, in his late speech on the Tariff Bill, points out that whatever be our resources and our wonderful facilities for production, the great loss of the nation in the recent struggle must make the whole land poorer—the death of some 250,000 men and disabling of at least as many more in the Free States. That of the South, though nominally less, he estimates as practically equal, as her recuperative power is inferior, and she was more crippled by the destructive agencies of war—so that we have here, in four years, the absolute loss of a million of our best workers, a tremendous drain in a country where there is so little accumulated capital and all depends on labor to fill up this vast gap, in so far as it is an economic loss. We have accessions from Europe of men, women and children, probably some 400,000 during the last four years, of whom probably not more than 100,000 were male producers of mature age.

In addition to this loss of our greatest wealth, Mr. MORRILL shows that we have a circulating currency of $917,014,769, including both National and State paper, or more than double our former medium of exchange, so that by an inevitable law of finance the dollar is only worth in value about one-half what it was; so that "from one of the cheapest places to live in, our country has become one of the dearest." To meet our monetary evils, "Congress grudgingly authorizes the return of only about four millions per month of our huge volume of currency, which (last) stimulates sales and strangles production." "Our whole monetary system is bloated by more than a fourfold addition to the currency in circulation."

The effect of all this, he avers, is clear. We suffer under a scarcity of labor and a vitiated currency. Wages must be high, and all commodities high. "Our present supply of labor is largely deficient; so largely that we cannot at present compete with the dense and crowded populations of the Eastern Hemisphere in hardly any branch of human industry." To meet these great evils of our economy, instead of producing and exporting more, we are increasing our imports—from $234,756,449 last year, to $469,411,513 this year; while our export of gold and silver for a single month this year amounts to $35,000,000, though our whole receipts for the past year from California were only $29,000,000. Under this feverish state of things, speculation and gambling are increasing, and also the consumption of foreign luxuries. In view of these increasing evils, Mr. MORRILL calls upon Congress to check this reckless course of trade before national bankruptcy ensues. So far, well. The principles laid down are thoroughly sound. But what is the remedy Mr. MORRILL most recommends? As foreign luxuries are eating up the savings of our people—that is the wines, and silks, and jewelry, and watches, and carpets, and ornaments of Europe—we might have expected a special recommendation to tax these, so as to check extravagance. As the laboring class, though receiving high wages, are paying high prices for all articles of necessity, we might have looked for a recommendation of reducing taxation on such articles. Inasmuch as labor is very expensive, we should have expected the advice to Congress that it be especially attracted toward the most natural branches as the most remunerative. But lo! the grand specific of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, one great remedy for all financial ills, is *an increased tax on wool*, in one kind, of at least 75 per cent. *ad valorem*, or an increase of taxation on articles worn by every laboring man, woman and child. That is, till the new woolen manufactures are founded and prosperous, every person in the United States must pay more for his woolen garments, and persons who would have worked profitably in some other branch, are paid by a bounty for unprofitable labor in this.

Mr. STEVENS, who considers a seventy-five per cent. duty as a "free trade measure," is not satisfied with such moderate protection as this, but demands increased duties, not only on wool, but on iron, so that any farmer who uses American tools must pay his increased price for iron, as one means of diminishing expenses.

The few articles which Mr. MORRILL recommends should be free, are such as will not lower expenses to a thousand laborers in the whole land—chalk, whiting, petroleum, *ivory*, and a few others. "Such articles as form the base or raw material of *other manufactures*, of which there is no domestic supply," he would burden with little or no duty; and, in deference to the interests of his constituents, he recommends a considerable reduction of the duty on bituminous coal from Nova Scotia, because it is used in New-England manufactures, and he trusts that members will not insist on "drawing it over a thousand miles of railroad" from our coal districts.

But if a manufacturer can enjoy the advantage of his raw material or fuel at low prices by the new tariff, why should not the farmer also be allowed a reduction on his implements, or his wearing apparel? Or why should our rail factories in the Eastern States be forced to draw their iron at a higher price "over a thousand miles of railway," when England can supply them so much more cheaply, and thus by cheaper railroads, all agricultural produce be cheapened in transit and freight? Why should the manufacturer be preferred to the farmer in production? In Mr. MORRILL's own words, "When any country has superior natural advantages for the production of any article, it *may be useless or a waste of capital* for others to attempt rivalry in the same direction." There are many branches in which Europe has a preeminent advantage, from cheap labor, or cheap capital, or climate or some other cause. For us to apply capital to these and bolster them up by a high protection, would be "useless and a waste of capital," and would direct capital from more profitable branches. One cause of the high prices which Mr. MORRILL deplores—beside depreciation of currency and scarcity of labor—is the direction given by our late tariff, which all admit now to be injudicious, of the capital and labor of the country to unprofitable branches. The first and great object of Mr. MORRILL and his coadjutors, in the revision of the tariff, should be to take off all possible burdens on production, and arrange the duties solely and entirely for revenue, guided by the principle that a few articles of luxury ought to pay the great proportion of the duties.

The Situation of Germany.

There is, in political geography, no Germany proper to speak of. There are Kingdoms and Grand Duchies, and Duchies and Principalities, inhabited by Germans, and each separately ruled by an independent sovereign with all the machinery of State. Yet there is a natural undercurrent tending to a national feeling and toward a union of the Germans into one great nation, ruled by one common head as a national unit. This feeling dates as far back into antiquity as the days of HERMANN, when all the German tribes, or *Staemme*, united under him against the Roman invasion under VARRO. It culminated, in the Christian era, after CHARLEMAGNE, in an elective Empire, which for many centuries represented a consolidated Germany in the political world. *Schwarz, Roth and Gold*, the flag of Black, Red and Gold, became the emblem of German unity, and although often divided and distracted among themselves, and arrayed against each other on fields of battle for years, and often consecutive decades at a time, the religious feuds and private dissensions of the mighty barons and electors could not effectually break, though they did many times impair the authority of the *Kaiser* over the whole of the Holy German Roman Empire. It was the colossal strength of NAPOLEON that finally upset it. By elevating the Electors of Saxony and Bavaria into Kings, by forming the *Rhein-Bund*, the League of the Rhine, under the protecorate of France, and creating a new Kingdom of Westphalia in the heart of Germany, with his brother JEROME for its ruler, the ancient German Empire became a thing of the past. The Emperor FRANCIS and his wily and astute Minister, METTERNICH, comprehended the situation, and in response, in 1806, the Empire of Austria was proclaimed by them as a recompense, of some sort, for the lost imperial sceptre of Germany.

The fall of NAPOLEON necessitated reconstruction of the political status of Germany. However much, at the Congress of Vienna, METTERNICH strove to resuscitate the unity of Germany of old, under the Imperial hand of FRANCIS, the new Kings would not consent to abdicate their sovereign rights, and become as the electors were, vassals to a Supreme Emperor. Nor would the most powerful of them, Prussia, consent to a revival of the old state of things; the ally of Russia and of Austria could not step down from this proud position and submit to the House of Austria, as to paramount authority in Germany. But the feeling of the people as well as the traditions of centuries compelled them to adopt some measures of union, and the Confederation scheme was at last agreed to. And a sorry expedient it was, sure enough. In quiet times the existence of the Federal Diet at Frankfort was hardly known or felt; and, in fact, the Diet itself did assiduously labor to do nothing. Many were the witticisms upon the nightcaps dozing around the green table in the *Eschenheimer-Gasse* in Frankfort, and these political do-nothings became the laughing-stock of the Continent. The Paris revolution of 1830 roused them to a show of activity, but the case with which the new citizen King, LOUIS PHILIPPE, quieted all apprehensions of the revolutionary spirit, soon put the Diet into its customary sleep. The spasmodic outbursts of popular ideas here and there in Germany in 1831 and '32 were soon repressed by the local authorities, and Austria and Prussia used their military force without waiting for the Diet. It slept soundly until THIERS, as the head of LOUIS PHILIPPE's ministry, began to rattle the spurs and sword of France as it bent upon an attempt for the Rhine. It then courageously called the contingents into the field, and Austrian and Prussian armies rushed to the defence of their poetical river. The French King, easily frightened, dismissed his spirited little minister, *mauvais sujet* of the diplomacy in those days, and the Diet went to sleep again, until, in the great uprising of '48, it finally collapsed. That is, without a formal vote of dissolution, it quietly gave way before pressing events, and during the Frankfort Parliament and the days of the Administrator of the Realm—*Reichsverweser*—in the person of Archduke JOHN of Austria, the Diet was as good as dead. But '49 and '50 came, and with them the full reinstatement of absolutist power over repressed Liberal aspirations and the Diet. Then it was again as if suddenly awakened from a two years' mesmeric sleep. But it had no longer the sleepy heads of which it was formerly composed. It showed more activity now than it ever did before, and did the Kings and Princes excellent service. It passed resolutions regulating the Press, which the rulers of Germany were but too eager to execute to destroy all liberty of the Press. It regulated the right of the people to assemble and to associate, and the confederated Governments praised it for this opportunity to suppress all liberty of speech and opinion. Thus, for anything that coincided with the reactionary tendencies of the several Governments, it was powerful; but for all measures intended to benefit the people, and to elevate them, it was utterly useless, for the Governments cared not the value of a tenpenny nail for its resolves, and it had no means to execute them, even if it chose, without their aid. It is no wonder, then, that the German people have become not only dissatisfied, but disgusted with this kind of Confederacy—that is strong in measures against them but powerless in their favor. But they could do nothing. Their first great effort in 1848 was abortive; they had not the heart to try again. They spoke through the Press, through the representative assemblies of the several Kingdoms and Duchies, they formed national societies, they had delegate meetings at Gotha, at Erfurt, at Bamberg, at Frankfort, and other places, but it was all talk, talk, talk, and the Diet continued in the *Eschenheimer-Gasse*. It was only when the Princes themselves found a change required in their own interests that the movement toward reform began to assume shape and tangible form.

In 1860, we believe, the German rulers assembled personally at Frankfort, under the leadership of the Austrian Emperor. The haughty jealousy of the Prussians kept the present King away from that assembly. The considerate speech of the youthful Emperor as to measures of reform gave high promise, and was well received throughout Germany. But the obstinacy of Prussia, aided by the Stelitzes, the Schwerins, the Oldenburgs, the Bueckeburgs, and such like northern small fry in the interest or pay of Prussia, brought the movement to a stop, while even Bavaria and Saxony thought the intended measures of reform far too liberal, and worked for delay. Then came the Schleswig-Holstein complication, the final decree of Federal execution by the Diet, the alliance of Austria and Prussia, their disregard of the Diet and its Federal troops, their war against Denmark, the peace of Vienna, and the Gastein Convention, cotemporaneous events with which our readers are, no doubt, sufficiently familiar to relieve us from a more detailed reference; and this brings us down to the present situation.

After it had become evident that Prussia was determined to annex the Elbe Duchies, for the double reason of securing maritime preponderance in the north of Europe and political preponderance in Germany, the relations of the German Powers among themselves began to be seriously discussed, by Governments as well as by the people. The latter thought the opportunity favorable for the realization of their long-wished-for political unity as a nation. It was this very traditional sentiment of common nationality that produced and sped on the difficulty with Denmark about Schleswig-Holstein, or rather Holstein. The Governments, on the other hand, began to see that some central German executive power was requisite to their own protection, and to prevent Prussia from gobbling up the smaller States, as a stork does frogs and lizzards. The attempted absorption of the Duchies by Prussia showed the small States contignous to Prussian territory what they might expect should that attempt succeed. On looking at a map of Germany, it will at once be seen what LOUIS NAPOLEON meant by "better boundaries for Prussia." The Prussian Rhine provinces are separated from Prussia proper by other States, and the mails from Berlin to Cologne travel over foreign soil to reach their destination. Imagine that the States of Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Eastern Louisiana were foreign territory, and you have the condition of the two halves of Prussia. But most of the States between the two halves have no wish to be absorbed, and their rulers do not want to be *mediatized*. Hence they cling to Saxony, Wurtemberg, Bavaria and Baden, in their opposition to Prussian ambition, and in their desire for such a modification of the *Bund* or Confederation as would, on one side, secure the continued autonomy of the smaller States, and yet, on the other, infuse into the central authority popular strength sufficient to keep Prussia and her ambitious designs in check. Austria's proverbial regard for treaty rights seems to assure them, and they make no pretence of fear of her for their territorial integrity. Hence we find them vote persistently with Austria against Prussia in the Diet, and even to the extent of risking an open rupture, by the mobilization of the entire Federal army against the protests and even threats of Prussia.

And for once, the people of nearly all of these minor States are in full accord with their Governments. The war now begun seems to them the harbinger of a united Germany in some form or other, the distinctive features of which they can not yet forsee. But their yearning for a great German nationality seems, in their opinion, to be on the point of realization—to be crystalized in the crucible of war. But the people also seem, or at least pretend to feel, that with Prussian success Germany would be absorbed into Prussia, and there would be a Prussian instead of a German nationality consolidated in central Europe. With Austria successful, they further assume that the Germanic element would predominate, and grand old Germany would be revived as the controlling power of the continent.

We have thus endeavored to give a general faithful portraiture of the situation of Germany, and the sentiments, prejudices and expectations of its people. We have purposely abstained now to enter into a review of war-like details, since the latest news received is too meagre to form a just and correct conception.

THE WAR AND ITS HISTORY.—Some of our cotemporaries mistake the nature of the proposition before Congress for the appointment of an "Official Historian of the War." It was not intended to appoint a *historian* in the sense of an elaborator or expounder of history, or a philosophizer upon its facts and teachings. It was intended simply to secure a competent person to gather together, arrange and *edit* the vast mass of official reports and other material in the possession of various Departments of the Government. The last Congress, at its first session, passed a joint resolution providing for the publication, at Government expense, of the "reports of commanding officers, all correspondence by telegraph or otherwise, and documents of every description, in relation to the existing rebellion, to be found in the archives of the War Department, since the 1st day of December, 1860." The carrying out of this resolution was prevented by the pressure of business in the War Department and the incompleteness of its records, and it is now evident that the work would reach such an enormous magnitude, embrace such a heavy amount of trash, and be so exceedingly expensive, that some correction and restriction of the terms of the resolution are absolutely necessary. The historian provided for in Senator WILSON's report is merely to take the heterogeneous mass of official material and reduce it by the volume of what is unquestionably worthless as matter of history or of record. It is a measure really of economy and intelligence, and is of a most valuable character. The "historian" of the war, in the proper sense of the word, will be appointed, not by Congress, but by a higher power.

The Academy of Medicine and the Cholera.

The resolutions adopted by the "New-York Academy of Medicine" at its late meeting are so much in harmony with what we conceive to be the most scientific views of the treatment of cholera, that we commend their perusal to the attention of the public both here and in the interior. This medical body, after careful investigation, express their confidence, first of all, "in the utility of general and specific hygienic measures" against the pestilential prevalence of the cholera in any locality threatened, and that "the most thorough scavenging, cleansing and disinfection are absolutely necessary means of avoiding this pestilence in the cities and populous towns of our country at the present time." The significant features of this resolution are both in what it does not say and what it especially recommends. The camps of the medical world are divided on this disease, as on many others, into two hostile parties, for and against contagion; but the truly scientific, like the members of the Academy, are waiting patiently for facts before they proclaim a theory. Thus far, in the approach of this epidemic, the facts are sufficiently confusing. The first cases were certainly not self-originated or caused by local conditions in this country, for they were imported by ship, and yet many of those seem to break out in a crowded hold, with persons who before had had no contact with infected persons.

But in this matter no precise conclusion can be obtained, as among the cases were Germans from Saxony, who might by some possibility have met with persons afflicted with cholera in that Kingdom, where it prevailed all Winter.

The next cases that appeared in New-York were of persons who could have had no direct contact with the patients in Quarantine, and seemed to have arisen from localizing causes. Yet here no one can confidently say how far the seeds of cholera-poison may be diffused from the infected vessels to bear its baleful fruits wherever the soil is favorable.

Many of the succeeding cases have been utterly inexplicable on the theory of personal contagion, or even on that of local conditions being the only cause, but on the contrary seem to bear out the hypothesis of a mysterious cholera poison floating through the atmosphere, which sometimes attacks even the vigorous and temperate. The most, however, of the cases reported and carefully examined, lead at once to the conclusion expressed in the resolution of the Academy referred to, that bad hygienic conditions, decaying animal and vegetable matter, want of ventilation and cleanliness, overcrowding and intemperate drinking and eating, are the almost universal causes of this malady. The Academy, wisely, do not commit themselves for or against any theory of contagion; they only urge the practical course of cleansing and disinfection as "absolutely necessary."

On one matter they seem to be in full accordance with the "Contagionists." They admit, as we believe they all do, that the excreta, and especially the rice-water discharges of cholera-patients are at least one means of propagating the cholera-poison, and they urge in the strongest terms the disinfection and entire destruction of these poisonous fluids by means of active chemical agents, and that all privies, water-closets and cess-pools connected with the sick should be strictly disinfected.

So completely do they consider the cholera-infection under the control of science—so far as the sick are concerned—that they scout the idea of any fear or hesitancy in the care of them; an opinion which, in case of an epidemic, will go far to quiet any panic that might cause the neglect of the sick, and so increase the pestilence. In still stronger language they urge that

"Immediate and thorough cleansing and disinfection of all persons, clothing and things that have been exposed to the discharges or persons of the sick with cholera constitutes the chief end and object of any rational quarantine or extended sanitary police regulation against cholera."

The importance of this recommendation lies in the fact that if too much weight be laid on quarantine, the true preventive measures of cleanliness, disinfection and sober living are apt to be neglected. In fact, the preponderance of opinion through the scientific world is against the great value of quarantine and in favor of common sanitary precaution.

The contrast last year in this respect was striking, between a Turkish city with the strictest exclusive quarantine, and cholera raging fearfully, and Paris, entirely neglecting quarantine but depending on sanitary measures, and thus suffering comparatively but little.

The Academy accordingly, over the honored name of its President, Dr. ANDERSON, especially recommends an external Sanitary Police for the river towns and sea-ports, and only such sanitary regulations as shall not seriously embarrass commercial intercourse and the interests of trade, and resolves:

"That the main source of protection against epidemic cholera at the present time is to be found in the vigilant and effective operation of sanitary measures, municipal, domestic and personal."

The Board of Health are acting on the careful, common-sense and scientific ground which appears in these resolutions. They are ready to quarantine temporarily, but they evidently believe that the best quarantine are clean houses, swept streets, healthy dwellings, diminished crowding, temperate habits, strong disinfectants. They clean, whitewash, and disinfect whenever a case of the pestilence appears, and cause their inspectors to visit every threatened case in the neighboring quarter, to treat the preliminary symptoms.

By these measures, they have been enabled, under Providence, thus far in a most remarkable manner to hold the epidemic in check.

Their example ought to be imitated in our interior or other seaboard towns. The recent outbreak of the disease in Elizabethport shows how soon the epidemic may appear in any village or city with bad sanitary conditions. The local authorities everywhere ought to be provided with disinfectants; cleansing streets has been already done, and house and home visitation should now be vigorously plied.

American Relations with the European Powers.

It is noteworthy that at the opening of a European war, which bids fair to involve nearly all the great Powers, the relations of this country with each of those Powers is peculiarly placid. With Austria our Government has lately had some controversy concerning the recruitment of soldiers upon her soil for service under MAXIMILIAN, and our Minister at Vienna made a very energetic protest against the action which Austria had taken, or, rather, which she had permitted to be taken, in this matter. But the response of the Austrian Government was of the most pacific kind, not only proclaiming the desire for continued amity with the United States, but prohibiting the troops which had been raised for service in Mexico from passing out of her dominions. We have no idea that the question will ever come up again in a menacing shape, or in any shape. Austria has entered upon a struggle which is pretty sure to test her strength to the utmost, and whether she comes out of it victorious or defeated—whether at the end of the war she be enlarged by Silesia or diminished by Venetia—she will neither be in condition nor spirit to enter upon a quarrel with the United States concerning a matter in which she has so little interest as the upholding of the sham Empire of Mexico. With Prussia our relations have always been simple, only enlivened now and then by a little controversy concerning the rights and immunities of American citizens in that country. In this matter she has lately shown a disposition to be more liberal, and more open to argument, than formerly, and has given us good grounds of belief that all our demands upon her would be conceded. With the young and free Kingdom of Italy we have been from the beginning of her existence, upon the most amicable terms. In this case it is something more even than diplomatic amity that exists. We are in profound sympathy with the Italian people, as well as in perfect accord with their Government. Their aspirations are broad and generous, and their aims merit success. We cannot, in a legal point of view, find fault with Austria for defending her dynastic possessions; but at the same time we cannot but wish that the hopes of Italian unity and freedom may be realized by the possession of fair Venice. With the other great Powers, France and Russia, which have not yet taken active part in the quarrel, but which stand, with sword unsheathed, ready to plunge into the fight. Our relations are likewise those of amicable accord. Russia, we have always regarded as an abiding friend. At times during the rebellion she was the only Power in Europe we could regard in a really friendly manner. She dealt with our Government more loyally than any of the others; and her general course was one which the American people will not cease to remember. Our relations with France are altogether quite smooth now that the Emperor has brought his policy on this continent into accord with ours, and has ordered his army to evacuate Mexican soil. Some of the imperial speakers and writers have been peculiarly energetic of late in denying that NAPOLEON's new Mexican policy was adopted on account of the hostile attitude of this Government toward his policy of invasion. They are far more emphatic upon this point than the Emperor himself was in his speech announcing the new programme; for on that occasion, *he* seemed to consider our desires and sentiments in the premises as quite worthy of his consideration. His carrying out of this plan to completion is as certain as any future event in the political world; and we expect hereafter to have no relations with France different from those which we had for a half a century before the Mexican invasion. Unquestionably the better relations, aside from these of diplomacy, which exist between the two nations, are due to the triumph of our Government over the rebellion. That triumph taught Europe many things which it had never been able to learn before; and if we are now treated and spoken of differently as a nation, compared with other times, it is because we enforced respect by characteristics and means which are everywhere appreciated. With England, also, the only one of the great European Powers which gives no sign of being in any event partner in the war, we are at this time, it would seem, on terms of rather unusual amity. The action of our Government in enforcing the neutrality laws by vigorous demonstrations against the great Fenian raid into British soil, has given great satisfaction in England. We are told that we did more than was expected, more than could possibly have been expected in the emergency; and we ourselves assuredly agree with this view of the matter. It was not that we forgot the disgraceful course of England toward us in our days of trial; but it was because we had determined to give an exhibition of real neutrality and genuine regard for law and international right, which, if it did not put England to the blush, would at least show her that there was such a thing as national honor and justice. It was the calculation of the Fenians that our Government would do by England as she had done by us, and it was on this ground that they planned and commenced their raid. What would have been the upshot of the Fenian movement had our authorities acted otherwise than they did it is impossible to say; but that the Fenians would have reddened the soil of Canada with blood, and put England herself to enormous expense and trouble, is beyond a doubt. Let England now do such justice to us as she can for the past, and let her in future act with some regard for principle, and there will be no occasion for the criminations and recriminations which have been so bitter and baleful in the past.

AMERICAN RICE.—One of the minor incidents of the abolition of Slavery in the South will be the almost total stoppage of the growth of American rice. We hear from the rice districts, as might be expected, that the negroes refuse to engage in the labors that are requisite to raising it. It was the most destructive of all the employments of the plantation slave. Rice was raised on the low lands, in river bottoms, and in swampy malarial regions, the deadly emanations of which neither white nor black could long withstand. Few of the rice planters could be induced to live in the rice-raising regions themselves, and but few white overseers even would take up their quarters there. We remember the estimate of the owner of a rice plantation on the Savannah River, that his slaves only lived on an average from three to five years in that quarter while engaged in that work; and this horrible estimate represented about the general range of mortality among the slaves of the rice field. Of course the culture had to be very profitable to endure such a drain of capital and life; and it *was* very profitable, even at the low prices at which rice used to be sold before the war. Of course no one can blame the negroes, who were formerly the helpless victims of this industry, for refusing to engage in it, now that they can control their own actions, and attach a personal value to their own lives.

THE FLUCTUATIONS IN GOLD.—The first threatenings of war in Europe two months ago excited our gold market here more violently than did the actual inauguration of hostile military movements. Gold now ranges from twelve to fifteen points lower than when the war question was unfixed, showing what a large part the element of *uncertainty* has to do with the moves of this game. There are other large questions for the speculators to operate upon, which are as yet sufficiently indefinite. The immediate action of Congress upon the tariff is not a very large, and but a very temporary one, in one point of view; but as affecting, with other influences, the imports and exports of the country for a considerable period, it has highly important bearings. The action of Congress upon various other revenue and financial questions, will induce fluctuation one way or the other, according as their temporary and permanent results are estimated by the financial community. The cotton question alone and the prospects of the cotton crop, have a highly important bearing upon our finances and upon the monetary movements in Wall-street. A certainty of a crop of four million bales would have a tendency to bring down the price of gold; but while the estimates of well-informed people vary from less than one million to nearly as high as four million bales, and while there is no information attainable that even approximates certainty, the influence of uncertainty must be as variable as its own character.

Disinfectants and How to use Them.

That portion of the "general public" most needing "disinfectants" and "instructions how to use them," is little apt to understand chemical effects, or to use materials requiring the assistance of scales and measures in their preparation. And some of the substances recommended in the card issued by the Board of Health are inefficient in their action; others, too costly or not easily to be obtained; others again, unpleasant, if not deleterious to health, in their application.

The Board of Health list of disinfectants mentions:

1. "Quicklime, to absorb moisture and putrid fluids."

This loses its qualities quickly by exposure, does not absorb *more* than the fluids, leaving the gases to be taken charge of by

2. Charcoal powder, which must be dry and fresh, and *should be combined with lime.*

Charcoal absorbs *moisture*, as well as gases, rapidly, is not only speedily made ineffective by that very quality, but its conditions for valuable use, as directed, cannot be easily insured, even in the first instance.

"Fresh" and "dry" it cannot be had for general use in sufficient quanitity or certainty. "Combined with lime" its property of absorbing putrid gases and oxidizing them becomes an element of evil.

Charcoal *does not prevent putrefaction; it only absorbs the gases the product thereof*, chiefly in the condition of ammoniacal gases. Lime at once liberates ammonia, and thus the "calx powder" is merely a *machine for the manufacture of the gases it professes to destroy!*

3. "Chloride of lime" is known to be valuable under certain conditions—to be the owner of an unpleasant effluvium, and *should* be equally well understood to be in many cases injurious to health from its very constitution. It is very deliquescent, and cannot be long kept in a state of efficiency.

4. "Sulphate of iron" (copperas) has so little disinfectant action that it needs only a passing remark. The "spoonful" of chloride of lime and the "spoonful" of copperas solution recommended seem to indicate a want of confidence in these "disinfectants" *separately*, and the combination, if desirable, can readily be made in a simpler and better way.

5. "Permanganate of potassa"—good, but costly, and not adapted for common use, for reasons clearly seen by most medical men.

"Chloroxide of sodium" (Labarragues's fluid) is also expensive, not readily attainable, and is open to the objections advanced in the case of chloride of lime.

The recommendations of the Board of Health, in most other particulars, are good.

If cholera is infectious and contagious, then disinfectants, and quarantine too, must be employed, compulsorily, if need be; but if the theory of one of our ablest resident physicians be correct, (and experience seems to place this beyond a doubt,) that cholera is propagated by the evacuations of a cholera patient, and by these only when in a state of putridity, it is obvious that antiseptics as well as disinfectants must be used to prevent putrefaction and the dangers consequent thereon.

To render "disinfectants" publicly useful and the "how-to-use-them" practically beneficial, these—both substances and directions—must be presented in the simplest possible form, neither clogged with technical explanations nor puzzling instructions.

That compound, admitting of easy application, serving all the useful purposes and offering no deleterious effects in their use, can be readily made and procured, is certain, and when to these advantages is added the material one of *requiring no long drawn out instructions for their proper administration*, enough will have been said to show that a revision of the card of our indefatigable Board of Health might and probably would be attended with advantage to the community.

M.

Firemen on a Pleasure Tour.

NORWICH, Conn., Saturday, June 30.

The William Penn Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, of Philadelphia, numbering sixty-two men, under command of J. N. ROCHESPERGER, arrived here this morning, *en route* for Boston. They were received by Wauregan Hook and Ladder Company and the city authorities, and breakfasted at the Wauregan House. They were afterward escorted through the city, and left for Boston at 11:30 A. M.

Gen. Saxton at Buffalo—President Roberts there.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 30.

Col. RUFUS SAXTON, U. S. A., formerly Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, has arrived in town. He has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of this Department under Gen. BARRY.

President ROBERTS is here and will address a Fenian mass meeting this evening.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Republican Party—The Southern Unionists.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with pleasure in the TIMES of June 18, the resolutions of the Republican State Convention of Indiana. That platform, and that alone, is the one upon which the ties of brotherly love, North and South, can be again established. I was also pleased with the letter of your Richmond correspondent in the paper of the same date. Those resolutions and the truths told by your correspondent were fitly placed in the same issue. The one aided by the other might accomplish a great deal of good, and go far toward smoothing out embittered feeling.

There is throughout the South a large body of men as good and true to the Union to-day, and who have been as true as THAD. STEVENS himself or any other Republican. Some few concessions are due to those men. Indiana has taken a step in the right direction. It may be urged by some Radicals that these men staid South throughout the war, and what claim have they on us. I concede it—many because they were not able to leave, and some of them went in the army—because force of circumstances compelled them to do so. But few men could command the $250 in gold necessary to pay a passage to Nassau, to say nothing further of that barren port. Few could withstand the jeers and sneers of neighbors, or produce the necessary cash to buy an exemption, and but few other than original secessionists had friends at Court to procure them an office as a discharge or exemption. These alone, not to mention further the rigid watchfulness of conscript officers and the fumigation of vessels, lest one other than of the elect should escape.

The Republican Party delights to honor the officers and soldiers of the Union army; but, Sir, those soldiers would now be hammering at the defences of Richmond had there been no Union men in the South. You say that Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, &c., whipped the South; I say, and I know, that a Union sentiment in the people, fostered daily by the mismanagement of the existing Government, and the words of Union men who dared to speak as well as think, made that conquest an easy one. And Sir, you and the Republican Party have been for the last six months coolly and mercilessly cutting the throats of those Union men. Those Union men told the people that if reconstruction was brought about or if the South would submit, they would lose nothing but their slaves, that but a few months would pass before they would be back in the Union with all the rights and privileges enjoyed before the war. And those words opened roads for Northern armies—throughout the South—easy paths, where else would have been thousands of unseen rifles or a compact, determined army of resistance. How they have been falsified. What is the case? The Union man finds himself an alien, neither pig, pup, flesh or fowl; and with what glowing satisfaction does the late secessionist remind him of the promise of speedy restoration. Again, these Union men have a higher claim on you than any Northern man. You were in security; the more you spoke and acted your Union sentiments the more you were praised. They were in daily danger of the Libby or Castle Thunder, or a Salisbury or Andersonville hell. Aye, and perhaps a fate more sudden than a lingering death in either. I knew Union men who died in one or the other of those places. Will the Republican Congress pension their wives and children? They were the true martyrs for the Union.

I have heard it said that some of the former Union men are now very bitter. I admit it for sake of argument, though my observation does not confirm the assertion. They have some right to be bitter. They have again and again seen a fierce harshness of spirit exhibited against the whole South without an exception; they have seen men refused admission to Congress who dared in the face of a military despotism to speak openly for a reconstruction of the Union, and to denounce JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Government—men who, collaterally, did as much to conquer the South as any General, and far more than SUMNER or STEVENS. They have seen, too, attempted to be perpetuated over them an institution which has, under the guise of protection to the blacks, been but a system of robbery and corruption; they have seen every hope they had of speedy reconstruction crushed out again and again, however tardily the little crumb—half wheat and half chaff—has at last been thrown; they have seen an oath refused to be modified which, however able or willing they might be, they could not take with a proper respect to themselves and their neighbors.

Had the great mass of the Southern people had their hearts in the matter, and had the real solid intellect of the South been for the movement at the first, to-day Secessia would be an existing power, would have been ruled with wisdom, and got her own terms from beyond the Potomac. Such men as BOTTS, STUART, GRAHAM, BADGER, STEPHENS, HILL, JOHNSON, SHARKEY, HAMILTON and others, however some of them may have accepted official position afterwards for the purpose of saving their friends, had never any hope of, and at first, at least, no good wishes for its success. But they floated with a current created by not more than one-third of the stream's force. At least two-thirds of the people were ruled by a loud-mouthed minority, discouraged into passiveness, misled by lying telegrams from Washington, and awed by, far from the smallest of causes, fanatical speeches of women, whose nonsensical notions, North and South, had much to do with bringing on the war, and their love of dress as much to do with ending it.

Again I say, is nothing due these Union men? The City of New-York applauded your Union sentiments, Mr. RAYMOND, and sent you to Congress. You did not endanger your life or liberty by your speeches for the Union. Think you, sir, that the Hon. Mr. ——, who boldly declared, in 1864, for a reconstruction of the Union on Mr. LINCOLN's terms, or A. B. C., Esq., or Hon. X. Y. Z., who did likewise, deserve less at your hands than you did from the people of New-York? Yet you voted to disfranchise more than one such man. And I doubt if your Republican Senate would confirm the ministerial appointment of a man who for a time dared not leave his house, and who would not now be alive had he left the City of Raleigh; or of another, who would have been in equal danger in Texas; or another, who stood nearly alike in Georgia. Those are but single instances. Has not your Republican leader sneered at all our Provisional Governors—men as true as he. Would THAD. STEVENS have dared (had he favored it) to speak for secession as boldly in Pennsylvania as did HOLDEN, HAMILTON, or JOHNSON, for the Union in their respective States.

On a late visit to one of your literary institutions, I was asked to register my name. I felt inclined to write it Territory of ——. I was not, am not, exactly certain whether I am from a State or a Territory. Yet, I claim a birthplace in what was a State as true to the Constitution and the Union as is New-York to-day, a State whose popular voice never approved the act of secession, and which has to-day as loyal a Governor as can be found from Maine to Texas—a man whose life was in peril during those troublous times; a man who dared to advise men not to volunteer for the Confederate Army. And you repudiate him, his Legislature and his people! I have a right to speak of this matter. I was one of and stood by those men in the hour of danger. I never ask, and never expect to ask, office from the Government; but I claim to be as fully and as honestly entitled to such of its places as I have ability to fill as yourself or Mr. STEVENS. As pure Pilgrim blood as any that trod on Plymouth Rock flows in my veins; and more than one of the name and blood stood out for the cause, now so popular, when it feebly attempted to gain a foothold. Yet, Sir, you voted to disfranchise me and my friends, because I and they took civil offices rather than fight for the Confederacy.

Then, Sir, as one of the leaders of the great Republican Party, I appeal to you to use your influence, not waveringly, but boldly and firmly, so to guide the principles of that party as to encourage, not crush the Union men of the Southern States. They can rally around the principles enunciated in the Indiana platform; then why not the whole Republican Party adopt those principles? It is said, inferred or intimated, that the Democratic Party is the friend of the South. It is hard for an old Federal Whig to believe any good of that name. Still, if we can get no better friends, we must passively receive those who seem to be such. Unless the Conservative Republicans come to the aid of the Union men, neglect will make them indifferent to events, and the Democrats, uniting with the same element South upon some popular hobby, will attempt and may again ride into power. Is there a Conservative Republican Party? Has the President friends among those who elected him, or must he look to those who opposed him for endorsement and support? Now is no time for evasions or double-meaning acts or words. If the Union men of the Southern States are to be allowed to feel that they have a place in the politics of the whole country, the time is now at hand when it should be offered them. If the President is to be supported, and secession ideas forever to be crushed, it can only be done by a union of the Republican Party upon a true conservative platform of principles.

The Republican Party must nationalize itself. It is now as sectional as were the South Carolina secessionists in 1860-61. They had some friends North, and so has the Republican Party some South. Had the first raised the banner of the Stars and Stripes, and at least tried to fight out their battles constitutionally in the halls of Congress, slavery, if abolished, would have been by paid emancipation, and JEFF. DAVIS, perhaps, now dictating terms to SUMNER and STEVENS. The latter are now as fanatically ignoring the rights of the South as did Secessia the right of the North to speak other than as she dictated.

Since the above was written I have read the address, &c., of the National Union Executive Committee, and heartily approve it; also the editorial of the TIMES. With a proper management and a disposition of the Republicans to stand by the platform put forth by that Committee, a large and powerful party sympathizing and uniting with them, can be built up in the Southern States. In Union alone there is strength. Let the Republican Party adopt Conservative principles in words and actions, unite with the Union men of the South, and become a really great and truly National Union Party.

Tempted, Sir, by a love for the Union as it should be—desiring again to see true fraternity established, and feeling, too, something of the injustice which has been and is done the great mass of the South, I have written this. To see the South again prosperous and her people happy is the dearest wish of one who never wrote a word or shed a drop of blood to put her out of the Union, but would gladly use all his physical and mental powers to give her a place in it.

CITIZEN.

On Cold Water.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, June 28, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the zealous and philanthropic advocates of temperance are urging upon the entire community, and especially the working classes, to rigidly abstain from indulgence in all intoxicating drinks, how is it that at this dreadfully thirsty season of the year they do not bestow a part of their time and labor to urge the providing in lieu of them a plentiful supply of nature's beverage—I mean pure cold water? In my opinion these truly benevolent people could not more successfully promote the cause they have so much at heart than by agitating for and insisting upon provision being made in the streets of our cities in the name of the holy cause they advocate—in the name of common humanity, for quenching the thirst of the workingman, the working-woman, and the wayfaring traveler.

Where can those whose parched tongues cleave to their palates, in such weather as we are now having, find in our streets the grateful cup of cold water? I know of no appointed place where this relief is administered. Would you have those whom you are seeking to withdraw from the temptation and neighborhood of intoxicating beverage, actually driven by painful thirst to the cellars, where the poisonous chalice is commended to their lips? And yet that is what at present obtains. It is even so. For those who out of doors crave, at a point, beyond further endurance, the refreshing draught, must seek it where alcoholic liquor is sold. But it is not the business of the occupants of spirit-vaults to give away the delicious ice-water. That does not pay. Their business, on the contrary, is to dispense for a consideration "fire" water, and though they would no doubt give a thirsty individual a glass of water, it is not what they live by, and the people may be longing for it, will shrewdly surmise that the demand for that article alone would not be very acceptable to the barkeeper. And many and many a man, especially if of small moral courage, who would gladly take (aye, who would greatly prefer taking) a draught of sparkling cold water alone, is driven by the desire of having the countenance of the barkeeper and not to appear mean in his eyes, to take the fiery distillation with it. Of course so much sorer is the temptation if the man having an inclination for strong liquor cannot get at the water with which he would have been content without being brought into dangerous proximity to the former. And then he knows that as a general thing the keeper of the bar will not charge for a glass of water, and the man does not like the feeling of taking it for nothing. It makes him feel as though he were under obligation, although nothing is more clear than that he ought have it for nothing without any such embarrassing feeling. And how is that to be done?

Now for the remedy. Let there be in every long and prominent thoroughfare of our City one, two or more water-stations. I do not mean little posts or plugs in the ground—with short chains and small metal cups attached to them—whence water can be obtained about as agreeable as out of a kettle that has been on a slow fire about a quarter of an hour—but nice, little tasty shelters, where man, woman or child can obtain a cup of cold water, served to him or her in a decent, Christian-like manner. Persons should be appointed whose duty it should be to supply this in the pleasant and orderly manner here hinted. It should be the business of the Police to see that no abuse of this accommodation should take place; that each one, having had his refreshment, should go on his way and make room for others. On each of the steamboats which daily leave our City there is a cistern of iced water for the passengers; there should be the same provision for all those who are left behind in our streets.

This arrangement will cost money! True; and the City—that is the citizens—should make it and pay for it. They are made to pay money for matters of far more questionable utility.

I do sincerely hope that the advocates of temperance will resolve that there shall be places where in these days of fervent heat people called by their business without doors may have facility given them for quenching their thirst with pure cold water.

T. R.

Water-works for Domestic Purposes, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subject of obtaining a full and constant supply of water for the use of any city or village, and especially for all large cities, is one of paramount importance in every respect; health, comfort, security against fire, in addition to the indispensable use for domestic purposes, place that element in the first rank of man's wants.

Already the cities of New-York and Albany are looking forward with anxiety to the time when an additional supply *must be had;* and the question is a serious one as to where such supply can be obtained.

Upon this point one thing seems to have been overlooked, or, if not overlooked, the remedy has been neglected. The land whence the supply has thus far been obtained—the Croton River, with its tributaries—has been cleared almost wholly of the forest trees which originally shaded the ground. Every person who has witnessed the effect which clearing new lands has had upon the streams which drained those lands, knows that good and steady mill-streams in the forest become dry and unsteady in Summer when the lands have been cleared, or are powerful torrents during storms, from the rapid drainage of fallen waters. These facts show the importance of forests or shaded lands for steady and durable supplies of water in all cases where a large quantity is required. The City of New-York—and other cities, too—will, in a very few years, require twice or thrice the quantity they now have; and which, even at present, is considered scant, and the question is now, where can they increase the quantity? Perhaps these suggestions may deserve some consideration.

Suppose thirty inches of water to fall in the course of a year—which is, I believe, within the limit of amount in this latitude—and allow one-half of that quantity to run off as unavoidable waste, can it be possible to retain the other half for use?

Experience shows that forest lands are far better for constant supply, than those that are cleared.

There are 144 square inches to a square foot, consequently 30 inches of water falling in a year will give on each square foot 4,320 cubic inches of water, or a little over 18 wine gallons a year on each square foot. One square mile equals 27,878,400 square feet. At 18 gallons per square foot gives 501,811,200 gallons per square mile each year.

The quantity of land brought into use for the Croton water-works as now constructed, I do not know, and I presume no one knows the exact surface drained at present; but for the purpose of making an estimate of the quantity of water which under certain improvements may reasonably be expected for use, I will assume the surface drained to be 30 miles long and 10 miles wide—by the map it appears to be more—making 300 square miles, and 150,543,360,000 gallons a year. This divided by 365, gives 412,447,561 gallons as a daily supply, supposing no waste by floods or evaporation.

But suppose nine-tenths of that quantity is lost by floods and evaporation, there still would be 41,244,756 gallons available. Cannot some measures be adopted by which a much larger portion of this water can be secured for use? I think there can be, and made available at the very time when most needed, viz, during dry weather. Plant the grounds with forest trees, and thus prevent rapid drainage and also rapid evaporation. Chestnut, oak, maple, elm, walnut and pine are of rapid second growth, and among the most remarkable of our forest trees for building purposes or fuel; the maple would be doubly useful for fuel and for sugar. In a few years, from a cleared field, the growth of a young forest will furnish enough material without detriment to the preservation of the mass for shading and for timber purposes, to pay a handsome per cent. upon the present value of the lands. In Connecticut there are thousands of acres now in forest which were under cultivation forty years ago, and are vastly more profitable and valuable now than ever before, by the sale of defective portions and the growth of the finest quality of timber. Three hundred square miles make 192,000 acres, which, in the section drained by the Croton tributaries, is not generally of the best quality for cultivation, but admirably adapted for timber. The price, therefore, ought not to be excessively high, but, whatever the price might be, the City of New-York could well afford to pay a few millions for lands and plant those lands with trees, when by so doing their supply of water would be doubled, trebled or perhaps quadrupled, at a time when most needed—during the dry Summer months.

COLD WATER.

The Mayor of Toronto on the Rampage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

TORONTO, Monday, June 18, 1866.

Your fulsome laudation and that of your ass of a correspondent of everything British and Canadian, which appears lately in your journal, can easily be seen into. Aye, your mock sympathy. Why did you not show your colors before? The danger being now over, I beg leave to give you to understand that we, as true Britains, fear not; that even I can raise Orangemen enough to hurl back any number of Yankees or Fenian marauders which may attempt to invade the sacred soil of Upper Canada.

F. H. M., Mayor of Toronto.

Speed on Suburban Railroads.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 27, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some days ago you had an article advocating a high rate of speed on the suburban railroads. This is very well; but if decent cars are provided, and some few other little improvements are made, we could wait a little while for the increased rate of speed. As for myself, when I say that I come in to business every morning over a railroad the cars of which are dilapidated to the last degree, holes in the floor, broken seats, windows that will not go up and others that will not come down, and otherwise in a very desirable condition; no water to be had on the train, no matter how great the necessity. Every one will know that I am one the victims of that great monopoly—the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co., whose officers are so busy declaring large dividends that they have no time left to take care of the comfort of their passengers. If one of your reporters will take a trip over this railroad from Jersey City to New-Brunswick, and then give a little account of what he sees and hears, it would be interesting, at least to the travelers on other railroads, and make them satisfied with their own and thankful that they do not have to come over the rails of this road. Yesterday evening, on the 6:30 train for New-Brunswick, was a sick person whose parched mouth craved a little water; not a drop was to be had either on the train or at the depots at which the train stopped, although diligent search was made for it. There is room for investigation on almost all the roads centering in New-York, and especially on the one I have mentioned. If you will undertake the task of alleviating the distresses of suffering humanity you will receive the heartfelt thanks of the

VICTIMS.

Tribune Fairness.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your castigations, daily inflicted upon the tough cuticle of the *Tribune* editor, are richly merited, and meet the approbation of almost the entire community. The fanaticism of "H. G.," which leads him to vilify and misrepresent every one who does not subscribe to his particular crotchets, is intolerable, and should receive the sharpest reproofs from the members of the Press. Among the latest of H. G.'s unreasoning denunciations one occurred in relation to the decision of Judge CARDOZO upon the constitutionality of the new Excise Law. From the time of the delivery of this decision until the present moment the editor of the *Tribune* has hardly intermitted for an instant his scurrilous abuse of the Judge. In order to form an idea of the *Tribune's* fairness, it is sufficient to know that it never published the decision which it denounces, never argued the question of its legality, but has persistently assailed the private character as well as public reputation of CARDOZO, capping the climax of defamation by comparing him with the execrated JEFFRIES. A journal that is capable of such meanness as this, is one that should be countenanced by none except those who prefer bigotry to common sense, intemperate abuse to dignified discussion, truth to falsehood.

Yours, respectfully, H. H. R.

NEW-YORK CITY, June 28, 1866.

Stealing in the Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having recently lost my watch on one of the City cars, and having been insulted last evening on another car by a rowdy, who, from appearances, was a member of the gang of pickpockets who infest these cars, I write in behalf of a large number of citizens who have been similarly outraged. During the last month or two I have heard of so many losses from pickpockets that it is surprising that scarce any one has earlier remonstrated. The calm and enduring citizen of our metropolis receives this as simply one of those impositions with which habit has rendered him familiar, and he exclaims, "Pour on; I will endure."

A common method of accounting for the fact that so few of these pickpockets are caught, is that their proceedings are connived at by some of the conductors; but one or two of the conductors have informed me that, having been very roughly handled by those ruffians for attempting to place passengers upon their guard against them, they had decided to allow matters to take their own course.

If policemen were permitted to ride upon the cars, free of charge, this would be a constant restraint upon the light-fingered ones, or if there are any detectives to spare, they might be employed to advantage. Some remedy is absolutely demanded.

It might be said that people who allow themselves to be crammed into cars as into cattle vans deserve to have their pockets picked, but these thefts are perpetrated on cars which are not crowded.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 29. TIME FLIES.

Science.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About a week ago, my attention was called to an article appertaining to the partial absorption of the rays of the sun by the air.

The writer of those lines appears to establish this as fact, but, with all due regard to himself, I consider the *modus operandi* quite the reverse.

The quantity of heat generated is in proportion to the quantity or number of rays from the sun. There is now no doubt that the heat is produced by the rays only in coming in contact with air, and this may be observed by making an aerial voyage in a balloon, and by reaching a point where the air is more expansive, or scarcer, if I may use that word.

The higher a person ascends, the colder it will be, because the air is thin; and I think there can be no doubt whatever that the air does not only "not partially absorb the rays of the sun," but that in passing through the air, more light and heat are produced.

The blue appearance of the sky cannot be ascribed to a partial absorption of the rays by the air, but to some other probable causes, which have as yet advanced no further (to my knowledge) than mere hypothesis.

A. H.

Railroad Bridges.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 26, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in the TIMES to-day a letter from your correspondent at Long Branch, in which he alludes to the unsafe condition of the railroad bridge at Port Monmouth. I am very glad public attention has been called to the fact, for it is high time the directors of the road repaired it, and unless they do so before the Summer rush to Long Branch commences, a fearful accident will be the result. The bridge in question is no better than a "man-trap," and it is remarkable that no accident has occurred so far. The entire bridge needs repair, as the poles, which support the rails, bend and shake in a manner which threatens to throw the train from the track every moment.

I am a frequent traveler on that route, and what I state I know to be true.

Let the directors take warning before it is too late.

Respectfully, INDIGNATION.

The Car-strap Abomination.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If it were desired to invent a method whereby disease could be effectually propagated, no more efficient means could be adopted than the straps by which the passengers in a crowded street car are obliged to hold on to. The most of them have for months been grasped by hands diseased, dirty and clammy, until by this contact they have become horribly and disgustingly filthy. This is a matter that should receive the attention of the Health Board, as it is certain the Companies will do nothing voluntarily to remedy the nuisance.

There is a very simple way to remedy this: replace the present leather straps by bands of stout linen sailcloth, furnished with button and loop, so that they may be easily taken off. When they have become soiled, they could be replaced by others that have been washed. Thus a lady, to save herself from a fall, may catch the strap without having her glove spoiled by coming in contact with the filthy things which are now allowed to remain until they rot off.

C. P.

Cheap Trips on the Hudson.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 27, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A very large number of families avail themselves daily of the cheap trip by steamer up the Hudson. For fifty cents a passenger is taken to Poughkeepsie, for $1 to Albany. A more delightful sail is not to be found in this country.

What I desire to speak of, however, is a nuisance which annoys everybody who arrives by steamer at Thirty-fourth-street. Yesterday, while a large party of ladies, gentlemen and and children were waiting to be landed at Thirty-fourth-street, a crowd of boys bathing within one hundred yards of the landing took every means, by their indecent conduct, and whooping and yelling, to insult and bring to blush every person within hearing, especially those on the boat.

Will not the Superintendent direct a Police officer to attend Thirty-fourth-street wharf, while the steamers are landing their passengers toward evening?

CITIZEN.

Nitrous Oxide Gas in Cholera.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 21, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having had some experience, years since, in the cholera and its treatment, I desire to make a suggestion. The blue or collapse stage of cholera is a very marked symptom, manifesting an excessive quantity of unoxidized carbon in the blood, which from whatever cause springing, is a poison, and may spring from deficiency of oxygen in the atmosphere, and thence a non-decarbonization of that vital fluid. I would therefore suggest the employment, by way of experiment, if nothing more, of nitrous oxide or exhilerating gas, at least in the collapsing stage of that disease, if not earlier, as a means, and a direct one, of decarbonizing the blood and restoring healthy action of the circulation and neutralizing the poison of carbon, if that be the cause of the collapse, or at least for enabling the nervous system to withstand the contagion and resisting the cumulative force with which it seems to gather to the subduction of the vital forces.

WM. J. YOUNG.

Public Baths.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 27, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed not long since a suggestion for having public baths here in the City. Why has nothing been done toward carrying it out? The dwellers in the Sixth and other such wards still look around appealingly from their filth for conveniences in which to free themselves. Shall they be refused? Many a poor laboring man still returns to his home unrefreshed and weary, to whom a bath would be a merciful god-send. Let then such baths as proposed be established immediately at different localities in the City, and received the "God bless you" of the poor. Let this great City not be behind—we that are so famed for our humane institutions. Please bring this subject before the proper authorities, and oblige

A LABORING MAN.

At Long Branch.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, June 26.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In reading your correspondence from Long Branch this morning I was much surprised to see the Mansion House put down as "fast." The writer says he cannot say why, but the name sticks to it. He certainly cannot be an annual visitor to the Branch or he would know that among all the hotels none have stood as high heretofore as the Mansion House—the only house which has supported a band; the first to open and the last to close, and frequented by the most select and aristocratic people, among them all none have been so popular. It remains to be seen whether Mr. LAIRD will keep up his reputation as a hotel-keeper in competition with the two new houses opened this spring. He says STETSONS' is the most aristocratic. Why? Because he proposes charging five dollars a day, while the others, quite as good, charge but four. It is only the aristocracy styled shoddy who seek the most expensive places to board, knowing that they can find comforts equally as good for a less price.

W.

Quaker Weddings.

Friend Editor:

In your issue of June 19, you insert from the correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, an account of a "Quaker" wedding.

He says, "One peculiarity of marriage among the members of the society is, that by its rules the ceremony shall take place during the day; none are ever married after nightfall."

This error I wish to correct; it may have arisen from the fact of the leading principle of Friends being "*to mind the light,*" but it does not refer to the light of the physical world—it is an injunction to mind the *light within*, by which every man's soul is illuminated. When the time for the marriage ceremony is chosen to be during the day, it is only in accordance with the prevailing order of the times, and not from any *rule* in the discipline of the society. By inserting the foregoing you will oblige a friend to TRUTH.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866,

A Surplus of Honorable Scars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Thursday last, a young man, Mr. F. GUSCETTI, appeared before me to be examined for a pension. Imagine my astonishment in finding on his body twenty-two wounds, nearly all very dangerous. He stated to have received them during the last war, and wished me to take my choice of one of his wounds to procure him a pension. I think it extraordinary enough to communicate it to you.

Truly yours, A. T. MOORE, Surgeon U. S. V.

Spiritualism in Court—Exposure of an Imposter.

One of the most extraordinary exposures of the tricks of spiritualism was brought out on trial yesterday in the Special Sessions, before Justice KELLY. So cunning are the devices used by these adventurers that decency forbids an exposure of them, and the manner in which they are carried on to delude simpletons. In this case two ladies, Mrs. ISABELLA BRADLEY and a Mrs. ADAMS, having seen an advertisement to the effect that a *seance* would be held at No. 814 Broadway, went there, with a gentleman friend, on the evening of the 24th June, Sunday, and paid their 25 cents admission fee. They went up to the third story of this building in Broadway, where Col. RICHARD D. GOODWIN, the complainant, said he lived, in order, as he expressed himself during his examination, "to be as near Heaven as I can get." Mr. GOODWIN, as soon as he was called to the witness stand, began to lecture reporters and the audience, by saying that the Press was misguided and the people were ignorant. He continued: I live at No. 814 Broadway; my business at the present time is that of a lecturer; I lecture on various subjects of interest; I am a reformer; I am a politician, but not according to the hackneyed term; as regards the *seances*, I am not a spiritualist; I ignore the name—I am a man investigating the truth; I am connected with ELLA VANWIE; in the advertisement she purports to be a "child of God," and I so believe her to be. Mr. BEDFORD, Assistant District-Attorney, read the card that was published in the TIMES when the arrest was made, and offered it in evidence. On the 24th of June, Sunday, I lost four rings worth $24; the majority belonged to myself, and the balance were in my keeping. The things were taken by the prisoner, a well-known character, and I am ready to prove that she is a bad character and an inmate of a notorious house of prostitution.

At this point Judge KELLY ordered the witness to confine himself to the questions asked by counsel. Witness said he understood the position he occupied; he was speaking to a prejudiced Press (when he said this he addressed himself to the six representative members of the Press at the table, and turning suddenly round to the audience, he added) and an ignorant people. Pursuant to that advertisement just read, my congregation was assembled to witness manifestations which we believe to be sacred. As soon as I stepped into the hall, before taking the rostrum, I saw indications of a row, and I sent a messenger to the Captain of Police for help. The woman at the bar, with another woman, was appointed to examine the medium, and see that she had nothing on her person or in her pockets that would enable her to make the Davenport demonstrations in the cabinet where she was to be concealed.

The medium having been undressed, the Committee of ladies found concealed on her person a parcel containing the key to unlock the padlock with which her hands were fastened, a quantity of ribbons, a number of rings and a bracelet. This bracelet the defendant took possession of, and so indignant was she at the subterfuges of the Spiritualist, that as soon as she got in the hall she threw it down and informed her friends of her discovery. The other lady, Mrs. ADAMS, passed the package to the audience and also declared as loudly as she could to the female portion of the audience, whereupon Mr. GOODWIN ordered the unruly part of the congregation to leave the room. Those who discovered the fraud departed, but the others remained behind.

The medium, ELLA VANWIE, having been sworn, was examined as follows: "You are the party that lives at No. 814 Broadway?" "Yes." "Were you there on the 24th of June—Sunday?" "I was." "Was there a performance or lecture there?" "There was a *seance* and spiritual manifestations. There was some suspicion that some jewelry had been taken from my bedroom by the ladies who are here now. I saw them take it. There was a committee appointed to search me, but they did not find this jewelry about me, nor that parcel they speak of. I never saw that parcel of ribbons that they speak of six inches long, I guess they took it out of the room. The bracelet, rings and key they found in the corner, a short distance from where I stood when they searched me. They found nothing on me, so help me God. They threatened to expose me as a humbug, but I don't know why they should.

On the cross-examination, Miss VAN WIE said she did not know how the bracelet and ring came on the floor. She said she was a spiritual medium, was born in Michigan, was about 19 years of age, had exhibited in Baltimore and Washington, and believed in all she said and swore to. There was, she acknowledged, a sort of business relationship existing between her and Col. GOODWIN. She boarded with him, and when she asked money of him he gave it to her. Col. GOODWIN had made a contract with her, but she did not remember now what it was. GOODWIN had a doorkeeper and attended to the financial department while she devoted herself to the spiritual.

Col. GOODWIN, on being recalled, admitted that he had been arrested so often that he could not tell the number of times. He said he had once been sent to the Penitentiary, and after about ten minutes prevarication he admitted that he believed he had been pardoned out. He also admitted that he had been arrested on the charge of swindling the Government in raising troops through the war.

The medium being recalled, said: I came from Michigan last December; since then I have had *seances* in Clinton, Saratoga Hall, Baltimore and Washington; I have no father, but I have a mother; I first discovered that I was a spiritualist medium in the latter part of December.

Mr. Bedford—Your theory is that these rings, this bracelet and these ribbons are brought to you by spirits?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Bedford—You swear to that.

Witness—Yes; they are put into my pockets as I go to the hall by the spirits; that bracelet has sometimes been shown from the cabinet, but never these rings.

Counsel—How many times do you exhibit?

Witness—I don't exhibit.

Counsel—Well, show yourself.

Witness—Well, as often as I please; Mr. Goodwin gets that advertisement out; sometimes I charge 25 cents and sometimes $1; I don't know what part Goodwin gets of the receipts; I have made no bargain with him; when I want money he gives it to me; Henley takes the money at the door and gives it to Mr. Goodwin; I live with him as one of the family; I pay no price for my board; there is a contract in this way; he is my guardian.

Counsel—Who appointed him?

Witness—Myself.

Counsel—Through the Surrogate?

Witness—No; but we made an agreement in writing.

Counsel—Who drew it up?

Witness—Mr. Goodwin drew it up.

The further cross-examination tended to corroborate the statement of Goodwin.

The next witness called was CHARLOTTE WHIPPLE. She, however, happened to be on the second committee that was appointed to examine the medium, previous to her being tied.

The witness said: "I don't think the property was stolen. They found it somewhere where it should not be. If I had been on the committee, and found it as they did, I would have done as they did—exposed the fraud to the audience. It was no theft. The lady was told to make the search, and she did so, and she found what she did not expect."

Two gentlemen were examined for the defence, who testified that when the committee of two came out Mrs. BRADLEY threw the bracelet on the floor in disgust, and her associate, Mrs. ADAMS, gave the parcel containing the ribbons and rings to be viewed by the audience. Both women on discovering the fraud informed the audience of it, and relinquished possession of the property.

No evidence of larceny was shown, but, on the contrary, a great imposition was exposed, and the accused were released from custody. After the acquittal an application was made for the arrest of Mr. GOODWIN.

Judge Kelly—What is your application?

Mr. Culver—I wish to arrest Mr. Goodwin for perjury.

Judge Kelly—You ought to know that this is not the proper place to make such an application. You should go to the Police Court.

Mr. Culver said he would do so.

French Institute, Fort Washington.

The public examination and distribution of prizes to the pupils of the French Institute, Fort Washington, took place June 27, in presence of about two hundred of the friends and patrons of the establishment.

The hall in which the above was held was tastefully decorated with the artistic labors of the youthful community, being covered with architectural, topographic and ornamental drawings, and the exercises consisted of the varieties usually presented to the public on such occasions, viz.: music, mathematical solutions, oratory, &c. The distinguishing characteristic of the exhibition was, however, the singular proficiency of the pupils in the modern languages. It was evident that the audience, composed of many nationalities, were perfectly capable of appreciating and criticising that portion of the performances, and the hearty applause which greeted the efforts of the youthful *debutantes* proved them to have been well satisfied with the results attained. Among the many aspirants for fame who distinguished themselves, might be mentioned S. MANDEL, who conversed fluently in, and translated CÆSAR into four languages—French, Spanish, German and Italian. Of those who spoke and recited in three, C. PONCE DE LEON and R. DOUGLAS were considered the most capable. The musical and oratorical performances, the former on various instruments, were also highly creditable. Senor PONCE DE LEON (formerly Minister of the Spanish Educational Bureau), made an address to the pupils, congratulatory to the parents, and laudatory to the head of the establishment and the professional corps connected therewith. Among the visitors of distinction were Gens. ORTEGA and BERRIOZABEL, of Mexico. The affair terminated with an elegant collation in the apartments of the principal, Mons. LESPINASSE.

Academy of the Visitation, New-Utrecht, L. I.

On last Friday afternoon the Commencement exercises of the Academy of the Visitation (Villa de Sales) took place on the grounds attached to the institution. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, which evidenced much proficiency on the part of the young lady pupils. Among those present on the occasion, in addition to a large number of ladies and gentlemen, representing the wealth and fashion of New-York and Brooklyn, were Bishop Loughlin, Rev. Dr. Freel, Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, Rev. Father Cassidy, Rev. Father McSherry, Rev. Father Daly, Head Centre James Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Peter Lynch, Esq., James Lynch, Esq., and others. At the conclusion of the exercises, Bishop LOUGHLIN made a few remarks highly complimentary to the institution and its pupils, which were certainly well deserved.

The Celebration of the Fourth.

Under the arrangement, published in yesterday's TIMES, between the Mayor and Comptroller and Messrs. J. G. & I. EDGE & Co., fireworks will be displayed in the following squares and parks, on the night of the Fourth of July:

City Hall Park.
East Broadway and Grand-street.
Tompkins-square.
Jackson-square.
Madison-square.
Mount Morris-square.
Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
Corner Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FEMALE STABBING AFFRAY.—About 9:30 o'clock last night a stabbing affray occurred on the corner of Greene and Prince streets, when a girl named GEORGIANA ADAMS was severely stabbed by another *nymph du pave* named REBECCA VAIL. It appears that the two girls met on the corner and some words passed between them, which resulted in REBECCA suddenly drawing a pocket knife and stabbing her opponent in the left breast, causing a punctured wound on the left side of the nipple half an inch deep, between the fifth and sixth ribs, and narrowly escaping the region of the heart. The wounded girl sprang back, being followed by her assailant, and as the latter aimed a second blow GEORGIANA threw up her left arm and received the blade on the back of her hand on a parallel with the extension tendons, and cutting through the integument about two and a half inches. Both wounds are severe, though not necessarily dangerous. The occurrence caused some commotion in the neighborhood, celebrated of late for sanguinary affrays and murders, and the assailant was promptly arrested by Officer BURNS, and locked up in the Wooster-street Station-house. GEORGIANA was conveyed to Police Headquarters, where her wounds were dressed by Surgeon POOLER, and she then returned home at No. 167 Greene-street. REBECCA VAIL is about 22 years of age, and resides at No. 103 Greene-street. The cause of the disturbance is as yet unknown, but it is supposed to have been jealousy.

VIOLATING THE CITY ORDINANCES.—Yesterday morning the City Hall Police made a number of arrests at Washington Market of persons failing to comply with the following ordinance: It shall not be lawful for any person to keep, drive, use or employ any cart, wagon, truck, dray, or other vehicle, other than such as are licensed as herein provided, (referring to drays and dirt carts,) for the transportation or conveyance of any article or thing from place to place in the City of New-York, unless the name and residence or place of business, where such owner can be found, be fairly and distinctly painted, with red paint on a white ground, in plain letters and figures, at least two and a half inches long, in a conspicuous place, on both sides of such cart or other vehicle, so as at all times to be easily seen thereon. About 10 o'clock the parties arrested were taken to the Mayor's office, where they were fined from $1 to $10 each.

EARNING HIS MONEY.—The price paid for dogs at the dog-pound has opened up a rich field of speculation whereby vagrant urchins accumulate the needful nickles with which to celebrate the Fourth of July. We saw a youth yesterday near the City Hall, plodding along in the direction of the receptacle for stray dogs, with a canine thrown over his shoulder which would certainly weigh two-thirds as much as the boy himself. The dog was a white one, and some one had written across his sides in black marking ink the word "dangerous." That boy should be encouraged, for if he didn't earn his fifty cents by the time he had "toted" that "dangerous" insect two miles no speculative Yankee ever did. It is reported by the officers of the dog-pound that some of these lads have made two and three hundred dollars since the dog-days began, by bringing unmuzzled brutes to the pound.

A NOVEL SIGN.—During the hottest part of the day, yesterday, we noticed in the show-window of an establishment where liquors are extensively sold, a sign somewhat novel, and rather cool. This was nothing less than an antiquated negro, lolling in a luxurious arm-chair, with his feet cocked up, enjoying a jolly smoke of fragrant tobacco, and sipping cool and refreshing claret iced punches through a straw. He was labeled "BARNUM outdone—the Freedmen's Bureau." A large crowd collected in front of the place and seemed to envy the ancient contraband his luxurious situation—nothing to do, good pay, and cigars and catawba cobblers thrown in. He seemed to appreciate his good luck, for he grinned and nodded like a Chinese mandarin, and mutely appealed to the lookers-on to walk in and smile with him.

EARLY CLOSING.—The early closing movement has been so far successful that yesterday afternoon nearly every merchant on Broadway closed his place of business at 3 o'clock. The "Early Closing Association" numbers among its members a majority of the clerks of the City, who, by means of moral suasion and fair argument, hope to convince all proprietors that it will not injure their business to permit their employes to have a small portion of Saturday of each week to themselves. Hereafter it will be necessary for ladies and others having shopping to do on that day to bear in mind that the stores will be closed at 3 o'clock.

BURGLARS OPERATING ON A SAFE.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning Officer MCDONALD, of the Twentieth Precinct, while patrolling his beat, discovered that the door of GEORGE W. WHITE's distillery, on the corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue, was open. He entered and lighted the gas, and on further examination found that a gang of burglars had been at work on the office safe, having drilled a hole in the door and charged it with powder, and were evidently in the act of arranging the fuse, with a view of blowing it open, when the officer's movements caused their flight. As yet no arrests have been made.

MOUNT PLEASANT ACADEMY, SING SING.—Mayor HOFFMAN reviewed the cadets of this institution on Thursday, the 28th ult., and made some very interesting remarks to the boys and the large assemblage of his former townsmen and acquaintances. The Mayor obtained his earlier education at this academy, and expressed himself as very much affected by the recollections excited by the present occasion and the pleasure of meeting so many of the friends of his boyhood. The evening was given to social enjoyment, and the session closed very pleasantly.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gamble, at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of JOHN H. KNOBLOCK, whose death was the result of fracture of the spine, received by a fall down stairs, at his residence, No. 90 East Twenty-fifth street. A verdict of accidental death was returned. Deceased was a native of Germany, and 17 years of age.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Hon. L. S. FOSTER, President of the United States Senate, has been elected an honorary member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE EXCISE LAW.—The lager-beer dealers, in accordance with the sentiments of the meeting held at the Brooklyn Garden, on Friday afternoon, have resolved to obey the law as it exists, and but few, if any dealers will keep open to-day. They have no desire to disobey law, and if so, it will be in consequence of injunctions regularly issued by competent authorities. The Germans appear to believe that lager-beer is not included in the recent law, and therefore contend that they have a right to sell that beverage at any time, whether on Sunday, or after 12 o'clock at night. An injunction has been issued by Judge MCCUNN, in the case of Mr. HENRY SCHLICHTING, who keeps a place in Dean-street, prohibiting any one from interfering with his business. Mr. SCHLICHTING will propably keep open to-day, as will also some others; but as the injunction had not, at a late hour last night, been served upon the Brooklyn Inspector of Police, it is probable that nothing will be done. It is certain, however, that if any person attempts to sell lager-beer to-day he will be arrested and locked up until Monday morning. In South Seventh-street, E. D., there are placards on several lager-beer saloons, stating that they will sell lager-beer to-day. If they open their saloons they will be arrested. The Police are determined to arrest everyone who violates the law.

THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.—The edifice just completed for the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Fourth-avenue and Pacific-street, will be formally opened for service on this day, July 1, at 10½ o'clock. In the unavoidable absence of the Bishop of the Diocese, Right Rev. C. T. QUINTARD, D. D., Bishop of Tennessee, has consented to act in his place and to preach the sermon. There will also be a second service at 5 o'clock, P. M. A new organ has just been set up, and will be used for the first time to-day. The building is of blue stone, and presents a very imposing appearance, being quite an improvement to the neighborhood. The corner stone was laid in the presence of a large number of spectators in the early part of last Summer.

ARREST OF ALLEGED HORSE THIEVES.—Three men, named JAMES WHITE, MAX NADSEY and LOUIS CAISTENS, *alias* Balchen, are now locked up in the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house, charged with being implicated in stealing a horse and buggy from Mr. GEORGE C. WOOD, No. 66 South Sixth-street, Eastern District, a few weeks ago. WHITE is said to be a New-York business man of considerable wealth, but the antecedents of his companions, who reside at the corner of Suffolk and Rivington streets, New-York, are unknown. They will have a hearing before Justice DAILEY on Monday.

INJUNCTIONS AGAINST THE POLICE.—Capt. WOGLOM, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, was yesterday served with injunctions issued by the Court of Common Pleas, New-York, restraining him from interfering with the lager-beer business of the following parties to-day: LUCAS BODENMULLER, No. 4 South Seventh-street; JOSEPH SCHNEIDER, No. 41 Meserole-street; JACOB KLEIN, Broadway. The two latter are in the Forty-sixth Precinct, Capt. MULLEN, and as no injunction had been served upon him at a late hour last night, it is probable that he will arrest them if they attempt to sell to-day.

THE FRUIT AND MEAT BUSINESS.—The dealers in meats and fruits held a preliminary meeting a few evenings since, at which time the subject of licenses was discussed in all its merits. It appears that the dealers are obliged to pay a city license, a United States license, and are also subject to the inconvenience of appearing before the Health Board, in order to procure a permit from that body. This occupies about three days, and the dealers object to the imposition. A meeting will be held hereafter, and a general expression will then be had by those interested.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION OF WHISKY.—An illicit whisky distillery was yesterday discovered in the rear of the building corner of Grand and Eighth streets, Eastern District. The place was seized by Inspector MEADE. A man named MITCHELL, who has not been found, is said to have run the still. The discovery was made in consequence of the place having taken fire.

A HEAVY GOLD ROBBERY CONTRADICTED.—A report appeared in one of the Brooklyn papers yesterday that a young man visiting at No. 160 South First-street, Eastern District, was robbed of $4,000 in gold the previous evening. The occupants of the place deny the truth of the story.

BARGE AGROUND—SINGULAR STROKE OF LIGHTNING.—The barge *F. Suydam*, laden with 6,000 bushels of corn, the property of JOHN H. TROWBRIDGE, owing to its being thus heavily laden, was towed down yesterday afternoon in advance of the other tows, for the purpose of getting over the bar. When passing the dyke the barge struck on a sunken vessel, and a hole was stove in it. About 2 o'clock this morning, while surrounded with lighters removing the grain, the derrick mast was struck by lightning. The mast was shivered in a very singular manner. It was entirely cleaned out on the inside, and furrows were plowed down its sides, but in such a manner as to leave an outside shell which holds the mast together its entire length. The persons on board were felled by the shock of the lightning, and lay insensible for several minutes. When they recovered, the vessel was enveloped in a dense smoke. They commenced an investigation to ascertain where the boat or cargo had been fired, when they learned that nothing was burning except the splinters of the mast. The barge was brought back to the city. The cargo was saved.—*Albany Evening Journal, June 28.*

A PROTRACTED PASTORATE.—The fortieth anniversary of the ordination of Rev. DANIEL FITZ, D. D., pastor of the South Church in Ipswich, and the hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Rev. JOSEPH DANA, D. D., as pastor of the same church, will be celebrated on Thursday next, services commencing at 9:30 o'clock A. M. These two pastors were colleagues about two years and their pastorates cover one hundred years. The occasion will be one of peculiar interest, especially to that church and the people of that ancient town. Dr. DANA was the sole pastor of that Society over sixty years, and received his colleague on the 28th of June, 1826. He preached a sermon at the age of 83 at the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination, which was published; only one man of his Society, who was of age when he settled, was then among the living. Dr. DANIEL DANA, late of Newburyport, and Rev. SAMUEL DANA, of Marblehead, were his sons. He and each of these sons was ordained at the age of 23.—*Boston Traveller, June 26.*

The Most Exquisite Gift which can be proffered to a lady is a case of PHALON & SON'S extract of the NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. As soon as introduced, this new perfume was recognized as the finest, the purest, and the most permanent in existence, by the whole fashionable world this side of the Atlantic.

Enjoy the Highest Reputation Among the ladies." BURNETT'S KALISTON FOR THE COMPLEXION and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Louisville Journal.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Keep Cool.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by GEO. F. MERKLEE, No. 71 Bleecker-st., one door west from Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MIMMACK—COLLINS.—At Plattsburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. J. Howland Coit, D. D., Capt. BERNARD PRENTISS MIMMACK, U. S. Army, to KATHARINE, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Charles Oliver Collins, U. S. A.

WILLARD—BABER.—At Keeseville, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 13, by Rev. L. F. Beecher, D. D., of Saratoga Springs, JACOB P. WILLARD, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., to Miss HARRIET BABER, of the former place.

DIED.

CLOYD.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, June 29, MADELINE, daughter of James and Abagail Cloyd, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, corner of Hudson and 3d sts., Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, July 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FORRESTER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 30, CAROLINE, wife of Francis Forrester, and daughter of the late Lewis and Rebecca Combs, of New-York.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 98 3d-place, on Monday at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

MILLS.—In Liverpool, England, on Friday, June 1, CHARLES, youngest son of George and Joanna Mills, in the 23d year of his age.

MCGOWAN.—On Friday, June 29, Mrs. ALICE MCGOWAN, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, in her 50th year.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 144 Baxter-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, July 1. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

PIKEL.—On Friday, June 29, HENRY PIKEL.

The officers and members of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Veteran Association are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 219 9th-av., this (Sunday) morning at 10 o'clock.

A. D. BAIRD, President.

F. W. JUDGE, Secretary.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. A. Lacombe, the Vice-Consul of the United States at Puerto Cabello, of the death, on the 25th of May, 1866, at Puerto Cabello, of LORENZO JONES, of New-York.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 40.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 29, 1866.

The body of an unknown boy was found at foot of One Hundred and Forty-second-street, North River, aged about thirteen years, slim built, brown hair, dark eyes, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, white linen jacket, pocket in left breast, white linen pants, shoes, blue stockings, white shirt, striped woolen undershirt; found on the person the following articles: white handkerchief, with black pattern border; body been in the water two or three days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 41.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 30, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 19, North River, aged about forty years, stout built, no hair, dark eyes, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, black velvet vest, gray pants, boots, no socks or stockings, gray knit undershirt.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLAGS FOR THE FOURTH.

BUNTING AND SILK FLAGS,

assorted sizes

POLES, PENNANTS, GILT BALLS, HALYARDS, &c.

C. H. TYLER, No. 25 East Broadway.

ALPACA COATS, $5.
RAILROAD DUSTERS, $3
AT
BROWNELL'S,
No. 503 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Block.

ALL-WOOL ENGLISH SACKS,
$10, $12 AND $14, AT
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ORIENTAL BATHS,
NOS. 6 AND 8 4TH-AV.
Plain vapor, electric and medicated baths. Ample accommodations for ladies and gentlemen.

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THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
For dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion and liver complaints. Purely a vegetable preparation. Depot No. 160 Franklin-st. Sold by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-avenue Hotel; Jenkins & Babcock. No. 47 Dey-st.; Helmbold, No. 594 Broadway, next to the Metropolitan; Delluc & Co., No. 6 5 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., No. 399 Broadway; T. H. Sayre, corner 6th-av. and 46th-st., and others.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION CONSERVATIVE CLUB State of New-York, held TUESDAY evening, June 27, at No. 34 East 11th-st., a Committee was appointed with full powers to act, in reference to the selection of Delegates to the Convention which will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., August 14, under the auspices of the National Union Club of Washington, D. C. Further particulars will be given to the public through the papers.
DR. JOSEPH HEINE, President,
JAMES D. MCCLELLAND, Secretary.

$100 CASH WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY person who first answers the illustrated Riddle in "YANKEE NOTIONS" for August, which can be now had at any news stand.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut to order, boiled and repaired.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF BROOME AND CHRYSTIE STS.—The closing services in this ancient edifice will, by appointment of the Vestry, take place on NEXT SUNDAY, July 1, at 10½ A. M. There will be a sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, who will give a review of the affairs of this parish for the past sixty years. Former members and communicants are cordially invited to commune and worship for the last time within its sacred walls.

THE BEAUTIFUL EDIFICE JUST COMPLETED for the Church of the Redeemer, (Rev. EDWARD JESSUP, Rector,) corner of 4th-av. and Pacific-st., Brooklyn, will be formally opened for divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, July 1, at 10½ o'clock. Right Rev. C. T. QUINTARD, Bishop of Tennessee, will act for Bishop Potter on this occasion, and preach the sermon.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS—Preaching SUNDAY, July 1, corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and concert of prayer for seamen at 7¾ P. M.; also preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Corner of Broome and Spring sts., Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening service will be followed by prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—Site of the Old Brewery. The original mission of the Rev. J. N. SHAFFER Superintendent. Principal Sabbath school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses will be made to the school. Visitors are always delighted with the singing of these children.

SECOND ADVENT AND FUTURE LIFE TO THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching this day at Farragutt Hall, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., entrance on Canal-st. In the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by W. H. HANFORD; at 3 P. M. by Elder W. ROWORTH. The Great Crisis at Hand. Seats free.

SPIRITUAL MEETING AT LAMARTINE HALL, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st. A circle at 10½ o'clock A. M. Mr. VEDDER, an excellent medium, will be present. A conference in the AFTERNOON, at 3½, and a lecture or trance speaking at 7½ P. M., June 24, 1866.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs., north side.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., next SABBATH, July 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Conversion of the Nobleman of Capernaum.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, at the chapel, Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 4 P. M. Also in the church, on Broome-st., near Broadway, at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Eve.*

CHURCH OF THE SEA AND LAND, CORNER of Market and Henry sts., New-York. Sermon on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. S. F. FARMER, and 7¾ P. M. by Rev. SAMUEL B. BELL. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young peoples' prayer meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

THE CONGREGATION OF ST. JAMES' English Lutheran Church, will worship in St. George's Episcopal Chapel, on 16th-st., near 3d-av., on SUNDAY, July 1, at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school in Swedish Lutheran Church, on 22d-st., west of 3d.-av., at 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—REV. WM. T. SABINE, Rector. At Home Chapel, East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., services regularly every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

REV. DAVID B. JUTTON WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Baptist Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—*Christ's Memento.* Sabbath-school missionary meeting at 2 P. M.

THE RITE OF CONFIRMATION WILL be administered on SUNDAY EVENING, by Bishop POTTER, in the Free Episcopal Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New Canal, Rev. JAS. MILLETT, Pastor.

CROOKED THINGS MADE STRAIGHT.—The Restorer of Prophecy will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Joshua the High Priest as a Type.*—Zach. chap. iii.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST. near 5th-av. On SUNDAY, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3½ and 7½ P. M., the afternoon service for deaf mutes.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. H. DE PUY. Sacrament after morning service. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

DR. I. G. ATWOOD DISCOURSES BEFORE Spiritualist Society at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Healing the Sick as Christ Did; Philosophy of Healing Diseases.* Conference at 3 o'clock; subject the same as above. Public invited.

MISS ELLA VANWIE, THE GIFTED child of God, will give wonderful manifestations of spirit power, SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M. at No. 814 Broadway. Truth seekers are invited to explain the mystery, (now called humbug.)

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. E. J. ROKE will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M.; Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, at 8 P. M. Seats free. General prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his Church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Ministries of the Cholera.*

CENTENARY OF METHODISM.—BY special request Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., will deliver a Centenary sermon in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

RIGHT REV. C. T. QUINTARD, D. D., Bishop of Tennessee, will preach on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., in Zion Church, Madison-av., corner 38th-st. A collection will be taken for a special mission work.

THE PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH hold their regular services every SABBATH at Miller's Hall, corner 3d-av. and 86th-st. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS—CORNER 6th-av. and 34th-st.—The Sixth Universalist Society will hold Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 11¾. Sunday-school at 9¾. All are invited to attend.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ in the morning, and 7½ in the evening. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning, *Swearing;* Evening, *The Pilot.*

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH st., east of 2d-av. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. B. FORD. Sunday school and Bible class at 2 P. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Subject for the morning—*The Future of the Republic.* Evening service suspended until September.

DR. H. B. STORER WILL SPEAK FOR the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, Broadway and 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev HALSEY W. KNAPP. Hours of service, 10½ o'clock A. M and 8 o'clock P. M. Baptizing.

A SERMON BEFORE THE YOUNG Men's Christian Association will be preached by Rev. C. T. OGDEN, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., near 9th-av., next SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, AT NO. 193 Bowery, July 1, 1866. The subject at 3 P. M.—*Fourierism.* All interested are invited.

CIENTIFIC ITEMS.

CHEMICAL ACTION OF PANCREATIC JUICE.—The long continued study of the function performed by the pancreatic secretion in the animal economy, has at last led to the discovery of its very remarkable properties in the animal body. In ordinary circumstances fat is wholly incapable of mixing with water at any temperature, for after having been heated along with that fluid it will separate from it even before cooling. But if it has been previously heated with fresh and acid pancreatic juices it will then form a permanent mixture (or emulsion) with water. When moreover this emulsion is treated with ether, the fat is completely separated unchanged, but will again become emulsified by the gradual addition of water and stirring the two together. This is not a saponification (or decomposition) of the fat globules in the emulsion, for they, though minute, are of uniform size. Upon this striking and every way remarkable property of the pancreatic juice to bring the fats into a state fit for assimilation by the human system, there has arisen a very efficacious system of treatment for the defective nutrition in wasting diseases, as consumption, &c, so far as fat can supply this waste. In such diseases it has long been known that by far the largest proportion of the waste is of the fat. To supply this has been the end and aim of all the medical treatment of such diseases. Hence cod-liver, and other oils. As fat is only assimilated to the system to either supply the place of that wasted or used up, or to increase the quantity there, when emulsified. It is now proposed to treat wasting diseases, particularly consumption, with an emulsion of beef fat or lard by the pancreatic juice made to about the consistency of cream. Half an ounce is to be taken three times a day. We recommend it as extremely reasonable.

REPRODUCTION OF LARVÆ.—None of the wonders of generation, numerous as they have been ascertained to be in our day, excel in interest the reproduction of larvæ by larvæ. In the winter of 1861 and 1862, Prof. WAGNER, of Casan, communicated to VON LIEBOLD some very remarkable observations on the reproduction of insect larvæ. These he found in great numbers in the bark of a dead elm tree, and observed that they were filled with other smaller larvæ, which completely resembled them. He at first thought this a case of parasitism, but afterward came to the conclusion that he had here an instance of reproduction by insects which were themselves larvæ.

Prof. W. carefully followed up his first observations and described in detail the larvæ and the perfect insect. This case of "alteration of generations," as it is called, Herr WAGNER considered a simpler one than those of the Aphis. He compared it to the propagation of the cestode and trematode worms, basing his analogy on the fact that in the dipterous larvæ he had not discovered special signs of reproduction.

Prof. PAGENSTECKER, of Heidelberg, then published some researches on the larvæ of an allied insect. He was able to confirm the general accuracy of Prof. WAGNER's conclusions, but differed from him with regard to the reproduction of the germs and a few other details. The larvæ observed in this case were obtained in immense numbers from the refuse of some sugar works. They belong to the genus Sciara. They are parenticides, for as soon as they escape from their eggs they devour the interior of the parent and reduce her to a mere skin filled with the young.

THE ORGANIZED PHOSPHATES AS NUTRIMENT.—The organized products residing in the outer layers of the wheat grain have hitherto been discarded as bran, or if retained, as they are in Graham flour, their peculiar nutritive quality was hardly made available for the system in the mode in which such flour is used. These are the phosphates of lime, &c. They seem to differ in their nutritive value to the human system from the ordinary phosphates, from the fact of having been formed by passing through a vegetable organization. These phosphates may be easily obtained by any mother by a decoction of bran evaporated to dryness in a dish set over boiling water. They not only supply nutrition where there is a deficiency in the system, but aid assimilation, and are said to be an invaluable adjunct in case of rickets, marasmus, chronic diarrhœa and impaired nutrition of all kinds. They are especially curative, too, in the skin diseases of the young. Various of the phosphates have hitherto been found useful in therapeutics, but none of these are of vegetable origin, or in short, have actually lived in plant life.

GESTATION AMONG FISHES.—The modes of gestation among fishes is astonishingly various. Some are viviparous. In several species the eggs are carried about the outside of the body of one of the parents. In some the eggs are attached to the forward fins and under side of the head. Some are carried and hatched in a pouch precisely analagous to that of the kangaroo. In Guiana, during the breeding season, catfish are offered for sale with their mouths literally crammed with eggs and young in different stages of growth and development. AGASSIZ has recently observed in Brazil that many species of chromoids carry their eggs at the back part of their mouth, and that some species of the loricarias carry their eggs attached to the broad membrane which surrounds their mouth.

NEW AND PERFECT TIME OF ROTARY ENGINE.—In all previous rotary engines a steam stop or abutment is necessary. The stop must be out of the range of the revolving piston at each rotation, and from its necessarily rapid motion, introduces insuperable mechanical difficulties. In this new engine the abutment is dispensed with; two pistons are used, which have an alternately accelerated and retarded motion, concentrically with the cylinder, and the retarded piston itself acts for the time being as the abutment to the accelerated piston. This engine has neither valves nor eccentric gear; it has peculiar facilities for reversing, and it may be worked at a fixed rate of expansion as easily as with full steam. Its cost is very low.

BIRD LIFE.—It would appear, from the original researches of Dr. DAVY, that the comparatively high temperature of birds is not, as physiologists have supposed—and as OWEN teaches in his last work—owing to their more extended respiration, but to their leather clothing, which conserves the heat, and also to the fact that their skins transpire very little. Moreover, as birds drink very little, the loss of heat from pulmonary exhalation is very small. Although Prof. OWEN assumes their animal temperature as high, and presumes to trace this as an anatomical condition to the singular extension of air cells through their body, yet he himself cites anatomical facts which controvert the notion, for the bird has a very small lung, approaching the reptilian in type.

CELESTIAL PHYSICS.—Astronomers have with reason anticipated from spectroscopic researches the solution of many problems of celestial physics. Nebulæ, it has recently been known, exhibit monochromatic light, and the unavoidable inference is that they do not shine by solar light, which is chromatic, consisting of seven colors. On examining Semple's comet by the spectroscope, the spectrum of the nucleus was found to be monochromatic, and to differ from that of the coma itself. The nucleus is therefore self-luminous, but the continuous spectrum of the coma-light indicates that it shines by reflected solar light from ours or some other sun.

DYEING WITH INDIGO.—M. LEUCHS has so simplified the process of dyeing with indigo that it may now be performed by any one with ease and certainty. It is done by the use of pectine, which is very abundant in turnips, and, which changes insoluble blue into soluble white indigo. If we take a little indigo, a few drops of a solution of caustic alkali, (carb. soda,) and a bit of turnip, place them in a tube closed at one end and heat them, the indigo becomes colorless and soluble. As soon as it becomes so, the solution is decanted, and can be immediately used for dyeing. This process precludes all waste of indigo.

DAMP WALLS MADE DRY.—In these piping times of solicitude upon sanitary matters, it may be useful to know how damp walls may be made permanently dry. To three quarters of a pound of white soap add one gallon of water. This is to be laid like whitewash over the wall. It is to remain 24 hours to become dry. Mix one-half pound alum with four gallons water; leave it to stand 24 hours, and then apply it in the same manner over the soap. The result is a ditreous surface. Occupants of damp walled cellars try this in addition to other sanitary proceedings.

CONSERVATION OF FORCE.—Physicists are almost daily finding experimental proof of this the noblest generalization of science, as for instance the transformation of heat into motion. M. RENNIE recently transacted motion into heat sufficient to boil an egg. He placed it in a vessel which contained ten pounds of water, and which was forced to revolve 232 times in a minute. It is wholly undeniable that in this event the motion was the only source of the heat.

SIMPLE CHEMICAL MEANS OF CLEANSING SILVER.—Ladies will possibly feel grateful to us for telling them that their silver articles will be perfectly cleansed if plunged for half an hour into a solution made of one gallon of water, one lb. of hyposulphite of soda, 8 oz. muriate of ammonia, 4 oz. liquid ammonia and 4 oz. cyanide of potassium. The plate being taken out of the solution is then washed in running water and then rubbed with a wash leather.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME MANURE.—This substance has been found empirically to improve manure, and also to benefit the health in certain forms of disease. It is now experimentally ascertained that its efficacy in these respects is due to its power of hastening putrefaction or decomposition of organic matter. It not only therefore furnishes matter for bones, but materially aids in the digestive transformation of food.

SOLUTION OF GOLD.—This in the early days of chemistry was deemed impossible. It was first found that limited proportions are soluble in sulphuric and nitric acids together, and it is now ascertained that it is easily soluble in the etherial solutions of the perchlorides and perbromides. Hence, if gaseous hydriodic acid is transmitted into ether containing leaf gold, it will be dissolved and the acid decomposed.

THE ACRARUS.—The feeding apparatus of the louse is not a set of mandibles with which he bites, but a sucking instrument. Examining specimens squeezed under glass is the source of the prevailing error, detected by Dr. BROWN, the microscopist of this city.

MINUTE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.—A human red blood globule measures something less than the 1-5,000 of an inch. One-fourth of this globule will give a distinct characteristic line in the micro-spectroscope.

TURBINE WATER-WHEEL.—A horizontal water-wheel, manufactured in England (Lancashire,) though only three inches in diameter, is equivalent to one-man power.

FOSSIL SPIDER.—A fossil spider has recently been found in the palæozoic rocks, that is in a piece of shale from the coal measures of Upper Silesia.

PLANTS WITHIN PARTS OF PLANTS.—Some observations appear to show that plants are sometimes formed within the cells of plants. In the cambiums of the cedar and the potato cells have been observed containing small tetrahedal bodies, which were gradually transformed into minute plants.

REGULAR CURE FOR CANCER.—M. BITOT recommends the per chloride of iron as a remedy for cancer, equal to iodine in scrofula.

VENTILATION.—Hydrate of lime will absorb very thoroughly the carbonic acid in ships' cabins and other close apartments.

H. Rives Pollard Again in Difficulty—The Virginian way of Settling Difficulties.

The following card appears in the Richmond *Examiner:*

RICHMOND, Va., June 26, 1866.

About 7 o'clock this evening, while lying in my private room, in a sick and prostrate condition, the result of an illness for which I had been receiving medical attention, SAMUEL JAMES entered my room upon an ostensibly friendly visit. After some casual conversation, he inquired with some emphasis, where was my brother, Mr. E. A. POLLARD. I replied that I believed he was in New-York. He rejoined that he believed so, and had sought him in that City, but that my brother had evaded and "dodged" him. I instantly replied that if he intended, by the use of that language, to impute cowardice to my brother, that I branded him, (JAMES,) then and there, as a coward and poltroon himself. He remarked that he would be glad to find my brother, whereupon I immediately volunteered to have my brother in this city in thirty-six hours, offering to address a letter on the instant to him in New-York. I commenced the letter, and, before finishing the sentence, I again said that if he intended, by his visit to and language in my rooms, to impute anything dishonorable to the character or courage of my brother, that I would make it a personal issue with him upon the spot, arising from my seat as I made this remark. He (JAMES) then struck at me, and he being a man of great physical power and muscle, a scuffle ensued, in which I was thrown upon my bed, and struck and choked while down.

On regaining my feet, after a desperate struggle, I succeeded in kicking him out of my room, whereupon some of my friends, attracted by the noise, came in and separated us, he (JAMES) taking to the street. I immediately sought him on the street, and, not being able to find him, I now post him (SAM JAMES) as a liar, poltroon and coward.

SAM. JAMES is further informed that the above card will be posted by me in all the hotels of the city, and other public places, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock this morning. H. RIVES POLLARD.

Terrible and Fatal Explosion—Two Men Killed and Two Others Severely Scalded, One it is Supposed Fatally.

From the Owego Times, June 21.

The steam boiler at Bell's mill exploded on Friday last, the 15th inst., about 11 o'clock, instantly killing JESSE CONKLIN and injuring ELI HERRINGTON so badly that he died that evening. MICHAEL LYNCH is not expected to survive, and JOSEPH DENNIS is severely scalded. The explosion occurred from inattention in not supplying the boiler with water. Men who have run steam engines for a long time become utterly oblivious of the terrible agency they have successfully controlled. In this case the boiler, which was about thirty feet long, parted at one of the seams of the plates, about six feet from the front end, and that part of it was hurled some twelve or thirteen rods, of course destroying everything in its path. The engineer had told CONKLIN, who was on the upper floor attending the saw, that there was a bad leak in the boiler, and he leaped down and opened the door into the fire chamber, and at that moment the boiler exploded, and he was hurled a crushed mass to the outside of the building. The destruction is awful. The above facts, or supposed facts, we learned from a gentleman whom we supposed knew all about the matter. We have since learned that the boiler was a very old and rotten one; that it had been leaking badly for some time, but that that morning the leak seemed to increase, a thin stream of water squirting out at least two inches broad. This leak, of course, soon reduced the water in the boiler, till immediately before it exploded, steam instead of water began to appear. It is agreed, however, that the men employed all knew the dangerous condition of the boiler. MICHAEL LYNCH, we hear, is still living, and hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

AN EXTRAORDINARY WAGER AND WHAT CAME OF IT.—PETER MOTTS, the proprietor of a small tobacco-store in the Fifth Ward, actuated with a lofty ambition, made a wager of $45 with a friend that he could stand for twenty-four hours on a pedestal before his own door. The pedestal alluded to had just been erected for the purpose of putting thereon a "poor Indian," and is about ten feet high, and some ten inches square at the summit. A little before 11 o'clock yesterday morning he ascended to his perch—which is in full view of the Union Depot and the passing trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad—and, as may well be supposed, he was soon surrounded with a gaping, curious multitude, who amused themselves by discussing MOTTS' power of endurance, and speculating on the possibility of his being able to remain *postea* for the time specified in the bet. Toward the afternoon the excitement became intense, and people flocked in crowds to see MOTTS in his elevated position, until, at 9 o'clock last evening, an assemblage numbering some 500 had collected around the spot. At this juncture the Police arrived with an order from the Mayor for MOTTS' dethronement, and he was accordingly taken down, much to the disgust of his auditors. This is one of the very rare instances where a Caucasian has shown any desire to take the place of the poor aborigine, and owing to the conduct of His Honor it will doubtless be the last.

Money to the amount of several hundred dollars was bet on this affair, which will have now to be withdrawn.—*Pittsburgh Commercial, June 23.*

THE MISSING HARVEY J. BATCHELOR.—It will be recollected that on the 29th of May last, Mr. HARVEY J. BATCHELOR, a boarder at the Eagle Hotel, disappeared, and notwithstanding the most diligent search by his friends no trace of the missing man could be discovered. As he had a large quantity of money and jewelry about him when last seen, it was believed he had met a violent death, and a reward of a thousand dollars was offered for information of his whereabouts. On Saturday, news was received by the family that Mr. BATCHELOR took passage for Europe about the 1st of June, and when the steamer was within two days of Liverpool he jumped overboard and was drowned. Before committing suicide he wrote a number of letters to his friends and relatives, and intrusted his money to the care of the purser of the steamer.—*Philadelphia Ledger, June 25.*

LAW REPORTS.

The Case of the Alleged Fraud on Santa Anna Decided—The Defendant Discharged from Arrest.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 30.

By Justice Grover.

Wm. J. Taylor vs. *L. M. Montgomery and another.*—In this action—the particulars of which have appeared in our columns—Mr. Justice GROVER has granted the motion made by the defendants to discharge them from arrest. The following is the opinion of the Court:

The action is brought by plaintiff to recover damages of the defendants for fraudulently assuming to be agents of Santa Anna, and in that character making a contract with him for the purchase of a steamer. There is evidence tending to show that defendants believed themselves authorized by Santa Anna. It clearly appears that plaintiff agreed to pay the defendants a large sum in case the steamship *Agnes* was sold. This I think would have enabled Santa Anna to repudiate the contract had the defendants possessed full power to contract for him. This being so, I do not see how the plaintiff has sustained any damage from want of authority of the defendants. The motion to discharge the order is granted.

MARTIN GROVER,
Justice Supreme Court.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 30.

Before a full Bench.

Peter Wertner *vs.* The President, &c., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; judgment for defendants with costs. Opinion of the Court by JONES, J. Charles F. Moulton *vs.* Gustave de ma-Carty, known as G. dema Carty; order affirmed with costs. Opinion of Court by ROBERTSON, Chief J., and MCCUNN, J. Wm. Newell *vs.* Ezra Wheeler; motion for reargument denied with costs. Opinion of the Court by ROBERTSON, Chief Justice. Eliza J. Brown *vs.* Ebenezer H. Brown; the judgment and order confirming the report must be affirmed with costs. Opinion of the Court by ROBERTSON, Chief Justice. Aaron Healy et al. *vs.* Winthrop W. Gilman; the order permitting the defendant to enter judgment upon the report of the referees must be affirmed with costs, and that refusing to set aside the report of the single referee must be reversed with costs, and the appeal from the order refusing to permit such referee to make a report, must be dismissed, without costs to either party; opinion of the Court by Robinson, Ch. J. Wm. H. Parsons, &c., *vs.* Jacob Loucks et al.; judgment affirmed; opinion by Robertson, Ch. J., and Barbour, J. Wm. H. Delany *vs.* James E. Brett; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Robertson, Ch. J., and Barbour, J. Catharine Jenkins, administratrix, &c., *vs.* David E. Wheeler; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Robertson, Ch. J., and McCunn, J. Eleazor Linsley *vs.* Josiah Carpenter; judgment and order affirmed, with costs; opinion of the Court by Monell, J. Moretz Marcus, &c., *vs.* Levi Bernard; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion of the Court by Garvin, J. Wm. W. Wright *vs.* Israel Kitterman; order affirmed, with costs; opinion by Garvin, J. Metropolitan Bank *vs.* Thomas O. Smith et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion of the Court by Robertson, Ch. J., and McCunn, J. Ellen Lehey, administratrix, &c., *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company; judgment for defendants, and the motion for a new trial on the exceptions denied, with costs; opinion of the Court by Robertson, Ch. J. Chas. Goodyear et al. *vs.* Edwin A. Brooks et al.; order reversed, without costs to either party; opinion of the Court by Robertson, Ch. J.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 30.

By Justice Grover.

Wm. J. Taylor *vs.* L. M. Montgomery et al.; motion to vacate order of arrest granted. In the matter of the People ex rel. Farrell Sheridan *vs.* Jane Middleton; writ of *habeas corpus* discharged, and child remanded to the custody of the respondent.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 30.

By Judge Cardozo.

James Nelson *vs.* Wm. P. McGee et al.; motion granted on payment of a trial fee and $10 costs of motion, with leave to plaintiff to discontinue without costs if he so elect, within three days.

Wills Admitted—Charitable Bequests.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following-named persons have been admitted during the past week: Wm. Radtke, Edward A. Fraser, Elizabeth W. Laight, Catharine T. Corinth, Chas. Hicks, Henrietta Messeve, and Caroline A. Meall. None of these wills contain bequests of interest to the public. The will of Felix McQuade bequeaths $50 to each of the following-named institutions: The Sisters of the Good Shepherd, St. Vincent de Paul, Orphan Asylum Society for the Protection of Destitute Catholic Children, St. Mary's Institute, and the pastor of St. James Church.

The Pennsylvania Railroads—The Atlantic and Great Western Successful.

From the Philadelphia North American, June 30.

We publish below the decisions rendered yesterday by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at Wilkesbarre, in the great controversy between the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the one side, and the Catawissa Railroad Company, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and other companies on the other side.

The points decided by the Court—all the Judges except Judge Read concurring—are so clearly stated by the Chief Justice, who pronounced the decision, that we need not relate them. They will be read, undoubtedly, with great interest, and we think will be generally received with much satisfaction. Certainly the principles settled are in the direction of an enlightened and liberal policy. Philadelphia, so far from sustaining any injury, will be very likely to profit. We trust, therefore, that all further opposition to free competition may be withdrawn, and that capital may be left at liberty to build railways, to develop the resources of the commonwealth, wherever they may be demanded by the currents of trade or the local interests of the people.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Attorney General vs. *The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.*—Information and suggestion in nature of *quo warranto.* Chief Justice WOODWARD pronounced the following decision *per curiam:*

The case having been fully argued and considered, we are of opinion:

First—That the instrument called a certificate of consolidation of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, dated 19th of August, 1866, was a lawful and valid instrument for the purposes therein expressed, and upon being filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, constituted the defendants a legal corporation in the State of Pennsylvania.

Second—That *nul tiel* record is well replied to by the defendants' pleas, and the demurrer to the replication must be overruled. But the defendants have leave to rejoin that there is such a record with a *prout patet* record.

Third—If in support of such rejoinder the defendants shall produce the contract of agreement and act of consolidation set forth in answer to the oyer craved by the Attorney-General, with evidence that the same was deposited with the Secretary of State in his office, on the 3d day of October, 1865, the opinion of this Court will be that the defendants have fully complied with the requirements of law in respect to said instrument; that it became then and there the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to file the same of record; that, as against the Commonwealth, the legal presumption must be that the Secretary performed his duty, and filed the same of record, and that it remained and still remains filed of record in his office, and judgment will accordingly be entered for the defendants upon inspection of the instrument and such proof. If, in the opinion of counsel, any indorsement of the date of filing by the Secretary be necessary, a *mandamus* would lie to command him to add the appropriate date, and to perform every other necessary act in the premises.

OPINION OF CHIF-JUSTICE WOODWARD.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company *vs.* the Catawissa Railroad Company, and the Western Central Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company of the States of Ohio, New-York and Pennsylvania.

Andrew Scott *vs.* the same defendants.

Two bills in equity, on appeal from the decree of the Court of Nisi Prius of Philadelphia, sitting in equity; WOODWARD, C. J.

An opinion will be filed in the above cases, at the next term of this Court, to be held at Pittsburgh, on the third Monday of October next, in which the following conclusions will be explained and justified:

First.—That the plaintiffs in the above bills in equity being private parties, and not representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have no right to draw into question the corporate existence *de jure* of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.

Second—That it appearing that Andrew Scott is not the owner of any stock in the said Company, he has no equity to maintain his bill against the said Company.

Third—That the lease and contract made the 1st day of November, 1865, between the Catawissa Railroad Company of the first part, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, of the States of Ohio, New-York and Pennsylvania, of the second part, is a lawful and valid lease and contract, and that no ground has been shown for a decree that it has been canceled or annulled.

Fourth—That the memorandum of agreement made the 31st of October, 1860, between the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company of the first part and the Catawissa Railroad Company of the second part, is lawful and valid for the term of twenty years from its date, and that all the rights and interests of the Catawissa Railroad Company under said agreement have passed to and become duly vested in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.

Fifth—That under the several contracts and agreements, and within the meaning of the Act of Assembly of the 22d of April, 1861, mentioned or referred to in the bills and answers, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad connects the Catawissa Railroad with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, notwithstanding the diversity of gauge in said roads.

Wherefore it is now, this 29th day of June, A. D. 1866, considered, adjudged and decreed that the decrees made in the above cases at *Nisi Prius* be reversed, set aside and taken for nought; and it is here decreed that each of said plaintiff's bills be dismissed, at the costs of the plaintiffs respectively.

DISSENTING OPINION OF JUSTICE READ.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad et al. vs. *the Catawissa Railroad Company et al.*

Andrew Scott vs. *the same.*

Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Appeal from decree of *Nisi Prius.*

READ, J.—In my opinion at *Nisi Prius* I said: "The real question in this case is whether the railroads of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company are connecting roads within the meaning of the Acts of Assembly of the 13th of March, 1859, and the 23d of April, 1861; for, if they are such connecting roads, the first named road is connected by means of an intervening railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, which is unquestionably directly connected with the road of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company."

I believed the true construction of these acts required that connection to be a mechanical connection, so that the cars and locomotives of the one road could run over the other, thus preventing a break of gauge, which the uniform experience of England and America had proved to be highly injurious both to freight and passenger traffic. A careful study of railroad history had so impressed the extent of this evil upon my mind, that I believed the words, the spirit and the policy of these acts required such a construction. My brethren think differently, and they regard the connection meant as simply a business one. This rules the case, and all the other questions become entirely immaterial, for whether the consolidation of the Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York companies was legal or not, still there was a Pennsylvania road, under a charter from the State, with a business connection at Corry, and neither the plaintiffs nor any one else had a right to apply to a Court of Equity to restrain the execution of a lawful contract.

The policy of avoiding a break of gauge is proved by the stipulations of the Philadelphia and Reading contract, and, since the argument before me, the road from Elmira to Canandaigua has had its gauge changed to four feet eight and a half inches, forming, with New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland roads, a continuous land route, with one uniform gauge, from the Niagara to Washington City. Still further: since the commencement of this Court the Morris and Essex, one of the roads to be used in the contemplated route to New-York, has changed its gauge to a uniform gauge of four feet eight and a half inches, (the narrow gauge,) so as to connect mechanically with the Pennsylvania road at Easton.

I dissent from the decree just filed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 30, 1866.

$1,000 Oregon War L'n, Yearly	109½	60 West. U. Tel	51¼
45,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C'62	104⅛	100 do	51
4,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.R'65	103⅛	100 do b30	51
150,000 US.6s,5-20s.C.'65	103¼	100 do	50⅝
40,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	97¼	50 do	50¾
3,500 Tr. Notes.7 3-10s.		50 Bos. Water P	33¼
First Series	103¼	100 do	24
1,000 do.....2d Ser.	103⅛	100 N. Y. Cen.....s60	97¼
54,500 do	103¼	25 Chi. & R. I	94⅝
3,000 do.....3d Ser	103⅛	1000 Erie R	61⅛
6,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	102⅞	1000 do	61⅛
		800 do	61⅝
		1500 do	61½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	99	500 do s10	60¾
17,000 N. Car. 6s	85	30 do	60⅞
20,000 O. & M. Cer	27½	200 do .....2d call	61⅞
10,000 do b30	27½	100 Hudson R. R	111¾
40,000 do b30	27	100 do .....2d call	112
100 Fourth N. Bk	99½	100 Mich. Cen. R	104
15 do	100	200 Mich. S. & N. I	78⅜
10 Ninth Nat. Bank	105	100 do	78¾
40 Cen. N. Bank	106½	18 Cleve., Co& Cin. R.	117
500 Mar. & C. 1st P	44	100 Ill. Central R	120½
100 Del. & Hud. Canal	155	50 Chic. & N. W. P	59
100 Cary Improve't	12½	600 Cleve. & Tol	116½
50 Spring M. Coal	37	100 P., F. W. & C	98¼
100 Mar. Min. Co	10½	300 do	98⅛
50 At. Mail S. Co	125½	200 do s15	98

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 West. U. Tel...x-d	51	400 Reading R......b10	109¾
200 do	50⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts	82⅝
100 do	50⅞	400 do s3	82⅝
300 Erie R s3	61⅛	200 do s15	82⅝
800 do c	61⅛	200 Chic. & N. W	30⅞
100 do s10	61⅛	800 P., F.W.& C	98⅛
300 do s3	61⅛	100 do s3	98⅛
500 do b3	61⅛	100 do s10	98⅛
200 Catawissa R	79	100 do b10	98¼
200 do b10	79	100 do c	98⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co	54⅞	200 Chi. & R. I	93⅞
100 do b5	54⅞	200 Reading R s10	109⅞
300 Spruce Hill C	4½	400 do b3	109⅞
1900 Erie R	62⅛	200 Mich. S. & N. I	78⅝
560 do s3	62⅛	100 do s3	78⅝
300 do s10	62	500 Cleve. & Pitts	82⅝
200 do b10	62¼	200 do s10	82⅝
100 do .....bty	62⅛	200 do	82⅝
800 do b3	62¼	500 do s3	83
400 do s3	62¼	100 Chi. & N. W	30⅛
1500 do	62¼	100 do b10	30⅛
400 do s3	62¼	100 Chi. & N. W. P. sty	58⅝
200 West. U. Tel...x-d	51⅝	200 P. F. W. & C	98
100 do s3	51⅝	200 do b3	98¾

SATURDAY, June 30—P. M.

The Gold Room fell 1½@2 ℘ cent. to-day, notwithstanding the elaborate and costly arrangements made on Friday afternoon to *corner* the deliveries of the day. The Custom House demand continued large, but this gave only partial aid to the parties who had undertaken to make the cash gold scarce against the *shorts.* The shipments of specie of all descriptions by the day's steamers amount to $454,574, making for the week $550,574, nearly the whole in silver and foreign gold coin. The Customs duties of the week are $2,902,264.

Only one session of the Stock Exchange was held, at which business was generally dull, though price s werewell supported. The dealings in Erie were less excited than on Friday, closing 72¼ ℘ cent. against 61⅛ ℘ cent. On Wall street a very heavy business was again done in Government Stocks, especially in United States 5-20s of 1865, which sold up to 103⅜ ℘ cent.

At 3:30 P. M. the following general quotations were made, as compared with Friday night, the market closing quiet:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97¼	97¼	Northwest	30	30
U. S. 5-20s	104⅛	104⅜	N. West Pref	59	59¼
U. S. 7.30s	103⅛	103⅛	Rock Island	93⅝	93⅝
N. Y. Central	98⅜	98⅜	Fort Wayne	98¼	*95½
Erie	'61⅛	62¼	Cumb'land Coal	44⅝	44½
Hudson	111	111¾	Quicksilver	47½	47½
Reading	109⅞	*104⅞	W. U. Telegraph	51⅝	51
Mich. Southern	78⅞	78⅜	Mariposa Pref	22	22½
Illinois Central	121	120⅝	Canton	54⅝	54⅝
Pittsburgh	82⅝	83	Ohio Certificates	27¼	26
Tennessee 6s	98⅝	98½	American Gold	154⅜	153⅝
Missouri 6s	77	77	Bills on London	108½	108⅜

*Ex-Div.

The Central National Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent.; the old Bank of America, 5 ℘ cent.; the Ocean National, 5 ℘ cent.; Phœnix National, 4 ℘ cent.; American National, 4 ℘ cent.; Nassau National, of Brooklyn, 5 ℘ cent. The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	132	Bank of the Republic	112
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan	117
America	139	People's	118½
Tradesmen's	140	Corn Exchange	115
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	Commonwealth	98
Seventh Ward	106½	Park	145
State of New York	107	Central National	105½
Commerce	109½	First National	209
Ocean	100	Oriental	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Han. & St. Jo. L. G's	98
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Han. & St. Jo., convert.	80
Buff..N.Y & E.1st M.'77	95	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	75
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M.. s.f.'85	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	102
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c., '69 72	109	Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch.1st M.	102¾
Mich.C.nw.1st M,8s. '82	109	Pitts.,Ft.W. & Ch. 2d	97
Ch.B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	90
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	90	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	75
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	57
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ c.	95	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort	97
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘. c. 1875	103½	Chi. & Alt. Income	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	90
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	91¼	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	87	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M	79

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York during the month of June:

June 1, 1866, by balance		$74,760,811 61
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$9,707 930 00	
On account of loans, ex. of certificates to 5 ℘ cent	1,807,629 73	
On account of internal revenue	226,782 45	
On account of Post-office Department	102,466 39	
On account of transfers	3,142,549 15	
On account of coin notes	11,737,249 00	
On account of patent fees	3,735 65	
On account of miscellaneous	22,805,801 68—	49,534,159 05
Total		$124,294,967 66
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$56,502,963 03	
Post-office drafts	26,749 42—	56,529,512 45
Balance June 30, 1866		$67,765,455 21
By balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	$14,869,923 38	
Receipts during the month	13,117,962 58—	27,987,885 96
To payments		16,147,493 93
Balance		$11,840,392 03
By balance, Cr., interest accounts	$2,388,078 29	
By appropriations	2,383,803 11—	4,771,881 40
To payments in coin	826,152 67	
To payments in currency	2,379,956 52—	3,206,109 19
Balance		$1,565,772 21
By receipts for customs in the month of June, 1866		$9,707,930 00
By receipts for customs in the month of June, 1865		7,887,554 24
Increase in the month of June, 1866		1,820,375 76
By balance, credit, bullion and expense account for Assay Office		$952,584 32
By coin received during the month	$1,992,279 59	
By fine bars received during the month	292,285 28—	2,491,564 87
Total		$1,444,149 19
To payments in coin	$371,589 34	
To payments in fine bars	160,224 13—	531,813 47
Balance		$912,335 72
By funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$81,171,619 45	
By funds in hand in Assay Office	916,129 95—	82,087,949 40
By fine bars at Assay Office	178,559 92	
By unparted bullion, Assay Office	361,671 20—	540,231 12
By bullion at the Mint for coinage		82,627,980 52
Total		$100,374,567 42
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed	$1,444,521 12	
Due depositors	337,718 12—	1,782,239 24
Balance		$80,845,741 28

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, New-York, for the month ending June 30, 1866:

Deposits of Gold		$1,502,000 00
Foreign Coins	$15,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	10,000 00	
United States Bullion	477,000 00	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		42,000 00
Foreign Coins	$16,200 00	
Foreign Bullion	15,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	5,600 00	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins)	200 00	
United States Bullion, (Washoe,)	......	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	4,400 00	
United States Bullion, (Nevada)	600 00	
Total Deposits, payable in bars	124,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in coins	420,000 00	544,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		410,730 18
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$199,341 39

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY sold to-day, $100,000 Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company stock at 61½@76.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on demand.

Circular from the Comptroller—Instructions to Assessors.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 28, 1866.

Under the provisions of law which direct the Comptroller from time to time to transmit forms and instructions to the Assessors throughout the State, and which require Assessors to be governed thereby, the Comptroller deems it his duty to call the attention of these officers to the requirements of the act chapter 751, laws of 1866, relating to the assessment and taxation of the shareholders of banks, and to prescribe the following rules for their observance:

First—In estimating the value of bank shares, the usual course has been to assess them at their par value. But this standard cannot always be relied on as correct. The real value depends very much on the amount of surplus funds that has been accumulated, and where these amount to a large per centage on the capital, as they do in many instances, the real value of the shares will be increased in proportion. Hence to assess on the par value, as a fixed rule, would result in a discrimination in favor of banks holding large amounts of surplus funds, and against others not similarly situated. Assessors should decide as to the value on the best information within their reach. In no case, however, should the assessment be less than the par value, without proper evidence that the capital has been impaired, through losses actually charged over on the books. The Comptroller is informed that in several counties the Assessors are disposed to assess bank shares at a price much less than the par value, under the pretence that in so doing, they would only be giving to personal property in the form of bank shares, the same advantage that is enjoyed by individual holders of other kinds of personal property, a large proportion of which it is said is concealed, and therefore not assessed or taxed. There is nothing in the act which justifies so loose and incorrect a mode of assessment. The provision in the first section that the shares shall not be estimated "at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals," evidently refers to the rate per cent. of tax, and not to the amount of the assessment. Such is the construction given to the passage by this Department, and Assessors should conform thereto.

Second—No deduction should be allowed shareholders from the assessment of their shares for debts. The only deduction provided for, is a proportionate part of the real estate of the bank which is to be assessed against the corporation. If it had been the intention of the Legislature to allow of other deductions, it is fair to presume that they would have been expressly mentioned in the act. The inference that because the value of the shares is to be included in the valuation of the personal property of the shareholder, his right of offset for debts will attach to this, as well as other items of his personal estate, does not appear reasonable or just.

The value of the shares is to be included in the valuation of the personal property of the shareholder, "at the place, town or ward where the bank is located, and not elsewhere." Now, as a large proportion of the holders of bank shares reside in places, towns and wards, other than where the institutions are located, it is plain that the value of their shares cannot be included in the valuation of the personal property of this class, because it is a general provision of law that the tax-payer is to be assessed for his personal effects in the district where he resides. Hence, if the law were administered on the inference stated, it would give resident shareholders a privilege not possessed by non-residents, and thus result in an inequality which it may be presumed the Legislature did not intend to sanction. It would have another bad effect, by making it impracticable for banks to assume and pay the taxes levied on the respective interests of their shareholders, as it is believed most of them will do, provided the shares are included in the valuation of the personal property of the stockholder, as a separate and distinct item. If mingled with other property, subjects to deduction for debts, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to separate it from the mass, and ascertain the exact amount of tax with which it was chargeable. Thus any benefit and convenience to be derived from an assumption of the tax by the banks would be lost.

Practically the question is of no importance, except to the few taxpayers where debts exceed the value of their personal property other than bank stock. To the great majority the right of offset would be of no advantage if admitted, while it would create inequalities and embarrassments that would render the administration of the law more difficult.

Third—No deduction should be allowed for the proportionate interest of a shareholder in the stock or bonds of the United States held by the corporation. It is true that these securities cannot be taxed either in the hands of corporations or individuals, but the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of VAN ALLEN *vs.* NOLAN et al., assessors, has decided that a tax on the shares is neither a tax of the capital of the bank, nor of the stocks of the United States, where the whole or a portion of the capital may be invested in such stocks. However opinions may have differed on this subject, the case referred to must be taken as an authoritative decision of the question, which leaves the whole of the interest of the shareholder subject to the tax.

Fourth—In the case of individual bankers, the act contemplates that they are to be assessed in the same way as banks and banking associations. This appears evident from the fact that although they may not issue certificates of stock, each $100 of their capital for the purpose of taxation, is to be held and regarded as one individual share, and the shares are declared to be personal property. It should be understood, however, that the term "individual banker" does not include persons engaged in business, under the name of bankers, who are not organized as such under the banking laws of the State, who issue no circulation, and who do not therefore appear to come within the designation of the term as used in the act. The capital of this class is to be assessed on the same principle as the property of other individuals, and they are entitled to the same deductions from the amount of their assessments, for debts and investments in United States stocks.

Fifth: By the seventh section of the act, "the franchises and privileges granted by the Legislature to savings banks or institutions for savings, are declared to be personal property and liable to taxation as such, in the town or ward where they are located to an amount not exceeding the gross sum of their surplus earned and in the possession of said bank or institution."

The right to tax corporations for their franchises is so clear that it is difficult to see how it can be strengthened by making them personal property, if that were possible. It is no less difficult to realize the policy or justice of taxing a bank for them *to* an amount equal to its whole earned surplus, a procedure which would at once close up every savings institution in the State. Construing the section in conformity with what is believed to have been the intention of the Legislature, though the language fails to express it, the Comptroller concludes that these institutions should be assessed on the amount of their surplus funds, *after deducting such portion as may be invested in the stocks of the United States.* It is not easy to see how this deduction can be avoided by a tax on the franchises and privileges, as provided in the act, if such tax be imposed in the usual form of a per centage on a fixed valuation or assessment. The stocks of the United States being exempt from taxation, they could not properly be included in the assessment, and must therefore escape.

It is equally clear that these securities, as owned by savings banks, do not come within the scope of the decision of the Supreme Court before referred to. It is there held, substantially, that a tax on the shares of a banking corporation is not a tax on the stocks of the United States in the possession and ownership of the institution, but that, on the contrary, it is a tax upon the new use and application of these securities, conferred by the charter of the association. As there is no use or application of the indebtedness of the Government open to savings banks, except such as is enjoyed in common with individuals—that is, the right of holding them for the purpose of investment—it seems plain that they are as fully exempted from local taxation in the one case as in the other.

THO. HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.

1866.—JULY INTEREST.—The regular Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after SATURDAY, July 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in German, French and English.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED, Six per cent. interest, free of tax.

Deposits in June draw interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Deposits made on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK. No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEWPORT PATENT BUREAU TRUNK

As Convenient as a Bureau—as Light as an Ordinary Trunk.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD, No. 556 Broadway, near Tiffany's, and No. 1 Maiden-lane.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO., Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York, Manufacturers of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS, And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.

☞ Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.

GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

INODOROUS DISINFECTING FLUID OF 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Thousands of gallons were used in 1843 and '48 in the hospitals, prisons, hotels and private dwellings with unqualified success; it does not smell or stain, and may be sprinkled in sick rooms, water-closets, &c., and all effluvias instantly disappear.

For sale by the manufacturer,

J. W. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.

EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem, N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries. New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st., Room No. 22.

FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES, NEW AND second-hand show cases, counters, tables, desks, office railings, drug drawers, &c. Stores refitted. Apply to JAMES HODGE, No. 35 Jane-st., west of 8th-av.

PROF. NELSON'S GENERAL PREDICTIONS for this country and parts of Europe, will appear in the SUNDAY MERCURY on next Sunday, July 1.

FLAGS!—BEST ENGLISH BUNTING FLAGS retailed at wholesale prices until the 4th inst. HOLLINGSWORTH & LEEDS, No. 303 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HIS HOME IN THIS CITY ON Friday afternoon, June 22, JAMES RIKER, an insane person, 55 years of age, medium height, light-brown hair; had on black alpaca sack coat, with velvet collar, dark-brown satinet pantaloons, (a strip of black cloth was sewed in the inner side of each leg of the pantaloons,) straw hat like palm leaf. Information regarding him will be rewarded by his mother. M. RIKER, No. 20 West Broadway, New-York.

ALOYS, OLIVIER.—YOUR FAMILY IN Paris, France, wishes to hear from you. Write at once.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT Doctress and Business Medium, has returned to her old office, No. 310 3d-av., near 25th-st., where she will again astonish all who visit her by telling names, describing friends, pointing out diseases, &c., that no one else has ever done. Ladies $1.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 156 Broadway.

ORGANIZED JULY, 1850.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1866	296,251 41
LOSSES UNPAID	NONE.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	ISRAEL CORSE,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
SILAS BRONSON,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
AMOS R. ENO,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN WATSON,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
GEO. GRISWOLD,	WALTER BARNES,
NOAH S. HUNT,	HENRY COFFIN,
THOMAS SMULL,	JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,	WILLIAM K. STRONG,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN	J. H. HOLCOMB,
URIAH J. SMITH,	THOMAS H. FAILE,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th of April, 1866, decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital, has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The bonds, payable to bearer, are 500 francs, or $100, (gold,) each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris, or in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue, being at $66, (gold,) will give more than 7½ per cent. interest on the investment.

From 1870, $12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those canceled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed, as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of the Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and coupons paid at the following banking houses:

Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Paris, France.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.
Messrs. Drexel & Co., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
Messrs. —, New-Orleans.

Subscriptions also received by Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the objects of his mission to the reverend clergy and faithful of our diocese.

Given at New-York this 23d day of June, A. D., 1866.

JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

The venerable Catholic clergy throughout the United States and the Canadas (to expedite this good work) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof and forward the same, by draft or express, to the Central Office, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope, "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the bonds will be immediately transmitted to them. ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.

JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage preferred bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of July, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates *will cease to bear interest,* and will be paid on presentation to the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1866, FROM bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, designated "Mississippi River Bridge Bonds," and bonds issued for the Elgin and State Line Railroad, will be paid on and after July 2 on presentation at this office. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of "Profits" for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons, due July 1 proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE VEDDER SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that the interest coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at the office of the Company on and after July 2.

L. G. BINGHAM, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

THE JULY COUPONS ON THE NEW North Carolina State Bonds, dated January, 1866, issued to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, will be paid at this Bank.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMbus and Indianapolis, and Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company due 1st of July next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. E. SMITH, President.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUpons of the bonds of the Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, due July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the National Broadway Bank in the City of New-York, on and after July 1, 1866.

AMOS F. HATFIELD, Secretary.

THE MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, will be paid on and after July 2 at the Ocean National Bank.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 26, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, due July 1, will be paid on the 2d, at the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City. C. D. VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1866, OF the CITY OF CHICAGO MUNICIPAL AND WATER BONDS, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF ATHENS County, Ohio, due July 1, 1866, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & Co., No. 40 Wall-st., on and after the 2d prox.

$5,000 MARIPOSA SECOND BONDS FOR SALE—Having priority over the preferred stock on the property of this celebrated Company. JOHN FOWLER, JR., No. 31 Nassau-st.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—THE NEW bonds of the State for sale low or exchanged for old bonds with coupons attached. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH AND SCIOTA County coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation on and after MONDAY, July 2, at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 19 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

On and after the 2d day of July a Dividend of 5 per cent., free from Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.

DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., June 26.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) per cent., ex Government tax, payable on and after July 4, 1866.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of FOUR per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock out of the earnings of the past six months, and the same, less the Government tax, will be paid to the shareholders on the 3d day of July next, at the office of the company, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. on July 2, and will be opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th of July.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 2. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Saturday, 23d instant, until Tuesday morning, July 3. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 2 , 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 3d of July next.

Transfer books will be closed from 2d inst. until 2d proximo. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 10, 1866.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on the first MONDAY of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from June 20 until July 7 prox. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of three ($3) dollars per share and the Government tax will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed to that date. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. payable on the 2d of July next, free of Government tax.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to July 3.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 2 next. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 23 until July 7 prox. J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., STONINGTON LINE, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent., free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. Morgans' Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the second day of July. Transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent., free of United States tax, will be paid on and after Monday, 2d of July, the transfer book to remain closed from 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 2, 1866. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 26th day of June until the morning of July 5, 1866.

WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 9.

Transfer-books will be closed from June 30 to July 9.

By order of the Board.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

FARMERS AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, BROOKLYN, E. D., June 22, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after July 2. Transfer books will be closed until that day.

H. W. REDFIELD, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from 23d instant to July 2.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

PHŒNIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after June 30, instant. Until which date the transfer books will be closed.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders, free of United States tax, on MONDAY, July 2. The transfer-books will be closed till July 3. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 338 3D-AV., NEW-YORK.

THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable July 2, 1866. The transfer-books will be closed from June 15 to July 2, 1866. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 10th of July. By order of the Board.

A. A. BRADLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. until July 2, 1866.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 9. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continu d monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to —— ——, Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,898	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA .... SATURDAY, July 7
SCOTLAND .... SATURDAY, July 14
VIRGINIA .... SATURDAY, July 21
DENMARK .... SATURDAY, July 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $38 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF DUBLIN .... WEDNESDAY .....July 4
CITY OF BOSTON .... SATURDAY ....July 7
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY ....July 14
ETNA .... SATURDAY ....July 21
CITY OF PARIS .... SATURDAY ....July 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin .... $90 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ....95 | Steerage to London 34
First Cabin to Paris ....105 | Steerage to Paris 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE .....LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE .....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The elegant side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, July 4, punctually at 3 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.

JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.

JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 11, from the Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

Shippers are notified that we shall not be prepared to receive freight for this ship until the morning of the SIXTH OF JULY.

For further particulars inquire at our office, on Company's pier, and No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON ....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES ....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage $20

The favorite passenger steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, will leave on THURSDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, July 7, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE ....THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER ....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA ....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will leave on THURSDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. J. H. BOLTON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York *via* New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3: leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOAN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

THE OLD LINE.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.

On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARROR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

Cheapest and most delightful trip in America. Best trout fishing in the world. One of those magnificent steamers METEOR or S. D. CALDWELL leaves Cleveland every WEDNESDAY at 8 P. M., and Detroit every THURSDAY at 11 P. M. for all Lake Superior ports. Trip occupies ten days. Rooms secured and all information furnished on application to S. P. BRADY & CO., or J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Mich.; GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE ASTORIA FERRY.

The public are respectfully informed that a new slip, safe and accessible at every state of tide, has been fitted up at the foot of 92d-st., New-York, as a temporary landing of the above ferry, and that THE REGULAR RUNNING OF THE SAME WILL BE RESUMED ON MONDAY NEXT, the 2d of July, and continued daily thereafter from 5 A. M. to 10 P. M.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Friday,	June 29,	4	P.M.	Friday,	June 29,	7	A.M.
Saturday,	30,	4½	P.M.	Saturday,	30,	7½	A.M.
Sunday,	July 1,	7½	A.M.	Saturday,	30,	7½	P.M.
Sunday,	1,	7	P.M.	Sunday,	July 1,	3½	P.M.
Tuesday,	3,	8	A.M.	Monday,	2,	7	A.M.
Wednesday,	4,	8	A.M.	Tuesday,	3,	11½	A.M.
Thursday,	5,	9	A.M.	Wednesday,	4,	12½	P.M.
Friday,	6,	10	A.M.	Thursday,	5,	1	P.M.
Saturday,	7,	1	P.M.	Friday,	6,	2	P.M.
Sunday,	8,	9	A.M.	Saturday,	7,	4	P.M.
				Sunday,	8,	3½	P.M.

All freight is requested to be on board half an hour before starting.

Time-tables may be found in the New-York *Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; Case's Market, 3d-av., corner 18th-st.; J. Vantine, No. 2 Dey-st.; J. D. Hall's fruit-store, No. 74 Vesey-st., and H. Croker, printer, No. 272 Greenwich-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 25, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 25, at 6 A. M.
Tuesday, 26, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 26, at 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 27, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 27, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 28, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 28, at 7 A. M.
Friday, 29, at 4½ P. M.	Friday, 29, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, 30, at 5 P. M.	Saturday, 30, at 7½ A. M.
Sunday, July 1, at 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 1, at 5 P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy; making close connections with the N. Y. Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—From Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River.—The steamer BALTIMORE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL will leave EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Returning, leave Bridgeport daily at 2½ P. M., on arrival of the cars. Excursion tickets, $1.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:48, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Syracuse $4 05
New-York to Rochester 5 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls. 7 25

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT TO KEYPORT.—The well-known steamboat CHICOPEE will leave Peck-slip, East River, at 8 A. M., and Barclay-st., North River, at 8½. Returning leaves Keyport at 3½ P. M., calling at Chelsea, Union, Star, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy each way.

CHANGE OF PIER.—SUNDAY BOAT.—FOR Albany and Troy direct, the New-York and Troy Steamboat Co.'s steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, will leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., Sunday, July 1, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 25 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT JULY 3, 1866.—Steamer STAMFORD, Capt. JAY L. CLARK, will leave Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., July 3, at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID MATCHED bay mares, black legs and tails, (no white,) sound, fast, well broken, very gentle and without a blemish, 15 hands, 4 years of age; trotting stock, *Henry Clay* and *Messenger*; can travel ten miles an hour easy; price $1,200 only. Gentlemen wanting a superior pair may apply to T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

A SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY, FOUR-SEAT rockaway, slide-seat buggy; also, new Park phaetons, Germantown rockaways, turf and rotary buggies, depot wagons, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., cheap, at TAYLOR & HICKS', No. 59 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE SORREL MARE, ABOUT 15 hands high, between 5 and 6 years old. Apply at the stable No. 68 West 27th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a General Banking and Commission Business in gold, stocks, bonds and Government securities, under the firm name of CUSHMAN & HURLBUT, at No. 54 Wall-st.
JAMES STEWART CUSHMAN,
HENRY A. HURLBUT, Jr.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—A GOOD MANUfacturing business, well established, staple goods, ready sale, large orders ahead, and profits large. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

PIANO BUSINESS (LONG ESTABLISHED) IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures, &c., with good will, or person wanted to take charge of the same; one who can tune, &c. Address PIANO, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—A CHAMPAGNE factory. The oldest, best known, and best appointed. Easy terms. Address CHAMPAGNE, Box No. 3,762 Post-office.

PARTIES HAVING A LEGITIMATE established business, and desiring a partner with $1,000, are invited to address Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

16,500 acres of well selected farming and mineral lands in the State of Wisconsin, will be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for merchandise at market rates. For particulars apply to J. C. WESTERVELT, No. 125 Pearl-st.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17¼ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A MOST DElightful Summer residence, situated on the bank of a river, ¾ of a mile from the sea shore, 7 miles below Long Branch, N. J., on the line of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; the place contains 100 acres of land, good house, barn and other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds; the fishing and boating is most excellent in front of the door; also good gunning in the neighborhood; the health of that section of country is unsurpassed; the whole or any number of acres desired will be sold or rented with the house. Apply at No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Situated in town of Greenburgh, 1¼ miles west of Hart's Corners Station, on Harlem Railroad; 106 acres, in a fine state of cultivation; good buildings, good fruit, good water. Also, 30 acres adjoining, together or separate. Apply to AMOS MEAD, on the premises, or to B. MEAD, No. 170 Water-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone-house, with brown-stone hand-rails and balisters on stoop, built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 89 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF ABOUT 200 ACRES in New-Jersey, near New-York, in a very healthy location; large house, fine large barn, abundance of fruit of all kinds; soil is excellent; everything in fine order; will be sold low. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COUNTRY HOUSE and 8 acres of land, at Mount Kisco, 2½ miles from depot on Harlem Railroad; house, barn and carriage-house in good order; nearly 4 acres of good bearing orchard. B. BEATTYS, No. 8 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR, NEW FOURstory brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 72 West 49th-st.; house 21 feet 4 inches by 52, lot half the block; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 89 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot in 46th-st., near 5th-av.; has just been finished, with all modern improvements. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE PACKING-HOUSE in 1st-st., near the Bowery, with the three-story back dwelling-house, known as No. 15 1st-st., and stable on the alley-way. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with immediate possession. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES, half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset depot. Apply to STEPHEN SCHENCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, NEAT, new cottage at Boiling Spring, N. J., on Erie Railway, 35 minutes from foot of Chambers-st. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 7.

A NUMBER OF COTTAGES AND COTTAGE squares for sale, in the healthiest and most beautiful spot in New-Jersey; a number already sold. Apply to SMITH & MEADE, No. 354 8th-av.

ONE OF THE BEST BUILDING SITES in Elizabeth City, New-Jersey, forming four lots, will be sold for $1200 if applied for immediately. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—IN NEWark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchin, Perth Amboy and Woodbridge; also, 100 farms in New-Jersey. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ALL OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL estate should consult my descriptive price circular, which I mail free. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET.

ORANGE, N. J.

To let for the season a very desirable furnished house at a reasonable price. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, 59 William-st., New-York, or to the agency in Orange.

FOR RENT.—SUMMER RESIDENCE—IN Springfield, Mass., a convenient house, in excellent order, well furnished, with stable, garden, fruit orchard, &c. Most delightfully situated, and commanding an extensive view of the Connecticut River. Will be rented for three or four months, (or longer if desired,) with about twenty-five acres of land attached to the same. Terms reasonable. Address A. B. C., Box No. 112 Springfield, Mass., or H. M. BAKER, No. 71 West Broadway, New-York. Possession given immediately.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY—A convenient and desirable house, with good out-buildings, three acres of grounds; abundance of fruit and superior vegetable garden; the location is very pleasant and quiet, about 20 miles from this city. Will be let for a few months, or for several years. Apply at No. 149 Madison-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—A three-story medium-sized house on Murray Hill, near 5th-av.; handsome parlors and dining-room; to a private family only; rent $300 per month. Address W. B. O., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—TO RENT FOR the season, a furnished cottage containing 12 rooms, situated on Lake-avenue. For particulars, address W. H. WALTON.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to gentlemen only, without board, in a private family. No. 27 East 21st-st., three doors from Broadway.

TO LET FOR THREE MONTHS—A VERY desirable furnished cottage, pleasantly located at Yonkers. Apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Real Estate Brokers, Getty House, Yonkers.

TO LET—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, OR until 1st April next, a furnished house at Elizabeth, N. J.; ten rooms; near depot; price $125 per month. Inquire of A. H. FARLIN, No. 64 Dey-st., New-York.

TO RENT—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A BRICK dwelling, furnished, for the season; located on Philast., a short distance from Broadway; price, $1,000. Address G. K. KRIGGER, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A FRONT OFFICE OR WORKSHOP. E. T. & S. RYDER, No. 60 Fulton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A full-sized house, containing all the modern improvements. Parties answering this advertisement will please give full particulars as to price, location and description of property. Address TAYLOR, Box No. 238 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A FOUR-STORY FULL sized house, in a respectable neighborhood. Price not to exceed $36,000, cash. Address C., Box No. 2,664 Post-office, stating location, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HALL.

LEBANON SPRINGS,
COLUMBIA COUNTY,
NEW-YORK,
(NEAR THE SHAKERS,)
IS NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.
HAZARD & CO.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.

AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN., is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.

REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The proprietors having purchased, refitted and furnished this house, have opened it for families and single persons; fine fishing, boating, &c.; carriages meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 A. M., via Erie Railroad at Monroe, daily, except Saturdays, when they will meet the 4:30 P. M. train. For further particulars address
M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—This house is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of Long Island, only a few moments' walk to the water; splendid sea bathing; fishing unexcelled; steamboats from Piers Nos. 38 and 43 East River, at 6 o'clock P. M., direct for the house; terms reasonable. M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.

THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

SUMMER RESORT—AMERICAN HOUSE, Hyde Park, Vermont, J. I. NESMITH, Proprietor.—An elegant resort in the midst of the Green Mountains, on the direct route from Mount Mansfield to Memphremagog Lake; scenery unsurpassed; a good livery connected with the house.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, ON SEASHORE, ONE mile from Keyport, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat *Matteawan*, Barclay-st., 4 P. M.; returning 7 A. M. Fine shady groves, sea bathing, fishing, sailing, rowing, mineral springs. Board $7 to $12 per week. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st., or at the hotel.

VILLAGE HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., formerly occupied by D. Wells, is now opened for the reception of boarders. Rooms secured by application to proprietor. Steamboats and Long Island Railroad daily. Terms moderate. WM. J. TIMSON.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors.
B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.

OPENING OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SILK.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

PRINTED JACONETS AND ORGANDIES.

FRENCH PERCALES AND CALICOES.

WHITE BAREGE DE BA[illegible]IERE SHAWLS

BLACK DRESS GOODS MARKED DOWN.

500 PIECES NEW POPLINS,
AT 40 CENTS, WORTH 65 CENTS.

LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S FOR THIS WEEK.

Great reduction of prices in the CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Silk Basquines at $10, worth $20.
Silk Basquines at $15, worth $30.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS

AT

T. M. JAMES',

No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-av.,

Commencing on MONDAY, July 2.

The ladies of New-York and vicinity who study economy should make an early call and obtain the greatest bargains that they have seen in years.

Immense sacrifice in Dress Goods, at 25 and 30 cents per yard.

Splendid Grenadine, white ground, with colored figure, reduced to 44 cents.

Fine Linen Cambrics for dresses, reduced to 35 cents per yard.

Printed Jaconet and Organdies, rich goods, reduced to 25 and 35 cents per yard.

All the other goods reduced in prices.

Great reduction in Table Damask, Linen Sheeting, Toweling, Napkins, &c., &c.

500 all wool Table Covers, at $1 50 each.

Splendid bargains in Black and Colored Silks.

Heavy rich Black Silks for cloaks, at $2 and $2 50, worth $3 and $4.

Lace Curtains by the yard and set will be sold at very low prices.

Owing to the high prices of goods at the present time, we respectfully offer this great opportunity. Having bought these goods at a low figure, feel confident to give every satisfaction to our customers.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.

LACES.

2,000 YARDS

REAL ENGLISH THREAD LACE,

AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,

WORTH $1 50.

F. P. PERKINS & BROTHER,

No. 727 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON

will offer during the coming week the entire balance of their stock of FANCY SILKS at a great reduction. Also, GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, suitable to the season.

FANCY GRENADINES in great variety, from 35 cents to $1 25.

OXONIANS, the specialty of the season, reduced to 35 cents; worth 60 cents.

New shades of COLORED ALPACA.

TWO THOUSAND FANCY SUMMER SHAWLS, in great variety of style, and at lower prices than they can be obtained elsewhere.

SCARLET CENTRE SQUARE SHAWLS, (slightly damaged,) $20; worth $35. Berlin wool shawls, for traveling, $8; worth $14.

BLACK ALPACAS.

Over 200 pieces BLACK ALPACAS, purchased at a great sacrifice, which will be offered at a small advance on the cost.

BLACK SILK BASQUES AND CIRCULARS, in new and elegant styles, made of Bonnet's Black Silks and finished in the best manner,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

REAL LACE SHAWLS; an elegant assortment just received.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, purchased much under cost of importation, which will be offered at a small advance on the cost.

DRESSES AND SUITS MADE TO ORDER AND FINISHED WHEN PROMISED.

BATHING DRESSES, HATS, CAPS AND SHOES.

SQUARE MESH BLACK GRENADINES, finest quality imported.

BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, 65 cents; worth $1.

BLACK GRENADINE, 65, 75 and 85 cents; warranted all silk.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN at REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE NINTH-ST.

A GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS!

NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!

But crowds of customers and cheap goods.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF

MOZAMBIQUES at 20c. Formerly 37½c.
At 25c.—worth 40c. At 31c.—worth 44c.
FINE DRESS GOODS, 37½c. Formerly 50c.
HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 25c. Worth 50c.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 50. Cheap at $3 50.
AUCTION LOT FRENCH JACONETS for DRESSES, very fine, 31c. Former price, 50c.

The above goods are but little over half-price.

Heavy advance in MUSLINS
BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICE.
FINE MUSLINS, 14c., 16c. and 18c. a yard.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTA GOODS, ONLY 35c.

Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.

CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. TO 15c. ON FLANNELS,
and 25c. to 75 a yard on CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.

N. B.—Country readers should preserve this as a guide to cheap goods when they visit this City.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

CLOSING OUT SALE

FOR JUNE.

J. BLUXOME,

NO. 1,127 BROADWAY.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, SILKS, CRAPES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, DRESS BUTTONS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES. ALSO STRAW GOODS.

CLOSING OUT

ENTIRE STOCK AT

50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

500 Hats at 50 cents, worth $1 50.
500 Hats at $1, worth $2.
500 Hats at $1 50, worth $3.
200 Hats at $2, worth $5.
200 Bonnets at $1 50, worth $3.
200 Bonnets at $3, worth $6.
100 Bonnets at $4, worth $8.

The above comprises all the LATEST STYLES and NOVELTIES in that line.

KID GLOVES
At $1 25 per pair, all colors.

J. BLUXOME,
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY, between 25th and 26th sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will continue to sell the balance of their

PLAID FRENCH GRENADINES at 25 cents.
4-4 PRINTED JACONETS AND CAMBRICS at 25 cts.
PLAID AND RAYE POIL DE CHEVRES AND MOZAMBIQUES at 25 cents.

ALSO,

An extensive variety of the richest and latest Parisian styles of Silks, Foulards, Embroideries, Laces, Lace Shawls and Silk and Cloth Sacks, &c., &c., at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,

prior to the closing of half-yearly inventory.
BROADWAY and TENTH-ST.

WET LINEN DRILLS

At LAMBERT'S, No. 523 Greenwich-st.
ALSO—WHITE DUCK,
PRINTED LAWNS,
MOSAMBIQUES,
SHIRTINGS, and
GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

We are offering our Summer stock at greatly reduced prices.
M. & A. MYERS,
Mourning-store, No. 623 Broadway.

A LARGE LOT OF MUSLINS,
BOUGHT BEFORE THE ADVANCE,
WILL BE SOLD AT OLD PRICES.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

SELLING OFF BATHING SUITS FOR $5 at No. 710 Broadway, up stairs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street; running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL EXTRAVAGANZA,
Entitled
PO-CA-HON-TAS.

MONDAY EVENING, will be presented, with new scenery, costumes and appointments, John Brougham's original, ab-original, erratic, operatic, semi-civilized and demi-savage extravaganza, in two acts, being a perversion of ye trewe and and wonderfulle history of ye renowned Princess

PO-CA-HON-TAS;
OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE.
JOHN BROUGHAM as KING POWHATAN.
MISS EMILIE MELVILLE, as POCAHONTAS.
MR. J. C. DUNN as CAPT. JOHN SMITH.
AND A GREAT CAST.

Previous to the extravaganza will be presented, FIRST TIME HERE, the comedy entitled
THE NERVOUS MAN;
OR, THE MAN OF NERVE.
McShane (a man of independence)..Mr. J. BROUGHAM
Mr. Aspen .... Mr. J. G. Burnett
Lord Lounge .... Mr. J. C. Dunn
Biggs .... Mr. W. J. Andrews
Lady Leach .... Miss Lena Prentice
Mrs. Clackett .... Miss Mary Carr
Betty .... Miss C. Johnson

In preparation, with new scenery, costumes and appointments, John Brougham's great Extravaganza, entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

EVERYBODY HAS READ MISS BRADDON'S famous story, AURORA FLOYD. Everybody remembers John Mellish, the jolly matter-of-fact Lancashire gentleman, and Capt. Bulstrode, Aurora and Lucy and Softy, the mongrel, together with a dozen other characters occupying indelible positions in the field of fiction. An original dramatization of this popular story, agreeably reviving its thrilling interest, is in preparation and will shortly be produced at the OLYMPIC THEATRE.

PROF. LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE,

59TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV., CENTRAL PARK.
FOURTH OF JULY.
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSIONS CONSTANTLY.

The most magnificent view in the world. Prices of ascension: Gentlemen, $3; Ladies, $2; Evening, $2 and $1.

PILOT BALLOONS sent up every half hour.
HARRY LESLIE,
the "HERO OF NIAGARA," and the most daring artist in the world, will perform the most perilous feat ever enacted by any human being, entitled
THE CLOUD LEAP,
(NEW AND ORIGINAL,)
1,000 FEET ABOVE THE EARTH,
together with the
THREE FLYING RINGS.
Hanging by one foot!!!
Back of the neck!!!
WONDERFUL GIANT SWING.
He will also appear in his startling Tight Rope Performances.
MUSIC BY
HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED BAND.
The whole to conclude with ascensions of ILLUMINATED BALLOONS, and grand display of FIREWORKS!!!
Admission .... 25 cents.
N. B.—Read BALLOON PICTORIAL, JUST PUBLISHED. See large POSTERS and other advertisements.
Open every day and evening.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN EASTERN FAMILY CAN accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 156 West 24th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—With board. Private family. No. 86 East 17th-st., near Union-square and Irving-place. Front basement for a physician.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MOUNT KISCO, Westchester County, N. Y., ten minutes' walk from depot, and 1½ hours from City by Harlem Railroad; large house, pleasant and airy rooms, beautiful and healthy location, churches, drives, stabling, hunting, fishing, &c. Apply at Hyatt's carpet-store, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute, or at Mount Kisco.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE LARGE pleasant rooms, and two smaller, with board, in a private family, near the Powelton House, one mile north of Newburgh, on the Hudson; river view, lawn, shaded grounds, fruit and stabling. Address Box No. 122 Newburgh Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PARTIES DESIRING board will find good accommodations, pleasantly located, within easy access of the City; a short drive from Long Branch. Good salt-water bathing, fishing, &c. Terms reasonable. For particulars, address
L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MRS. F. READ'S, Goshen, Orange County; good board and accommodations; piazza well shaded; piano and dancing-room, swing, croquette, and five minutes' walk from the depot (Erie Railroad.) Terms $10 and $8 per week.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—TWO very large and airy rooms to let, with first-class board, (to adults,) in one of the most beautiful and convenient locations on the Heights; ample and well shaded grounds; fine garden and stable, if required. Apply at CLARKE'S Photograph Gallery, No. 589 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARDING.—FOUR LARGE square rooms, with good board, at the well-shaded farm residence of Mrs. E. C. PINNEY, can be obtained from July 1. Accommodation for horses and carriage. Address her at Elizabeth, N. J.; or inquire of SYLVESTER LAY, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

BOARD AT FLUSHING.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a delightful and healthy locality in Flushing, only three minutes' walk from the depot. Terms moderate. Address R. H. C., Box 1,889 New York Post-office.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families wishing board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations, immediately, in the large farm-house of the late Charles Underhill; best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

PLEASANT SUMMER RETREAT—NEAR Utica, N. Y.; good accommodations for several families, with or without servants, with facilities for warm and cold bathing. R. HOLLAND, proprietor, may be seen at Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, until 4 P. M. Tuesday.

AT YONKERS—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be obtained in a private family at Yonkers; ten minutes' walk from depot; abundance of shade and fruit; bath and gas in house; unexceptionable reference given. Apply to WM. H. PERRY, Real Estate Agent, Yonkers depot.

BOARD AT ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.—TWO large and handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board; house first-class, and situated one mile from the town of Orange, and a few minutes' walk from the Valley Station; stabling accommodations. Address, immediately, K., Box No. 169, Orange, N. J.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN ONE OF THE most pleasant locations in Sing Sing, would take three or four persons for the season and give them a comfortable home at a moderate price. Address W. H. O., Box No. 106, Sing Sing, N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE can be had in 84th-st., the fourth house east of 1st-av., on south side, near the East River, with board; private family; terms reasonable; house modern improvements, fine grounds and stable attached.

TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT BOARD with delightful rooms can be obtained in a large house near the depot, at Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y. Terms and full particulars given at No. 54 West 23d-st.

BOARD AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A LIMited number of persons will be furnished with very pleasant rooms and good board, in one of the best locations in the town, at reasonable rates. Address D. J., Box No. 5,477 Post-office, or inquire at No. 44 Broad-st.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISON, HIGHLANDS on the Hudson, twenty minutes from depot. Terms moderate for immediate applicants. Inquire at No. 92 Pearl-st., or address E. ROBINSON, Proprietor, Garrison, N. Y.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, FOR A FAMily of five or six persons, in a farmer's family on the Hudson River, not more than four or five miles back from the river, and within easy access of the City. J. D. O., New-York Post-office Box No. 6,774.

BOARD WANTED—COUNTRY OR CITY. Also, all wishing desirable board, rooms or cottages, can have directions immediately. Call or address THE BOARD EXCHANGE, No. 532 Broadway.

A FAMILY CAN HAVE FIRST-CLASS accommodations in Montgomery, Orange County. Good fishing. For terms address A. MOWBRAY, No. 314 3d-st.

BELLVILLE, N. J.—THE MANSION HOUSE is now opened as a private boarding-house. Boating, stabling, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of Mr. ANDERSON, No. 299 Pearl-st., New-York.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT SAVANNAH, GA.

635,000 POUNDS

of wrought and cast iron will be sold at public auction from the State Arsenal Building in Savannah, Ga.,

WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.

Sale commencing at 10 A. M.

The iron is as follows:

150,000 pounds cast iron (shell metal) in the city near the wharf.

130,000 pounds cast iron (gun metal) in the city near the wharf.

43,000 pounds wrought iron (scrap gun carriage iron) in the city near the wharf.

91,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 5 miles from the city on a good road.

54,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 9 miles from the city on a good road.

15,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 2 miles from the city on the river, no road by land.

156,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 4½ miles from the city on the river, no road by land.

8,000 pounds shell and scrap iron in the forts.

The attention of Northern buyers is invited to this sale. The rifle projectiles have on them sabots of brass or lead and antimony.

The iron will be divided into lots of from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds. Buyers can get lists at the Ordnance Depot at Savannah several days before the sale. They are requested to examine the lots before the day of sale.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

The iron in the city to be removed within fifteen days after the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ordnance, Bt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.
Comd'g Augusta Arsenal.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
IMPORTED FRENCH BONNETS,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.,
ELEGANT SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, CARPET, &c.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, July 2, at 10½ A. M., at No. 637 Broadway—A beautiful assortment of imported French bonnets, flowers and feathers; 3 elegant upright show-cases; also, show-cases, shelves, counters and drawers, tables, carpet and oil-cloth. Sale positive and without reserve.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL.
GRAND GALA-WEEK,
GRAND GALA-WEEK,
LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7¾;
also on the anniversary of our
NATION'S BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM,
THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY,
when performances will be given nearly
EVERY HOUR OF THE DAY AND EVENING,
and the exterior of the building will be decorated, not only with the triumphant
STARS AND STRIPES,
but also with the
FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
Will be presented a Grand Romantic Military Drama, by the late M. M. Noah, Esq., entitled,
SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER,
SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER,
SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER,
replete with
STIRRING SCENES, EXCITING INCIDENTS,
and in which the popular actor
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
will appear, together with the
ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
To be seen at all hours the
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
CAROLINA TWINS,
CAROLINA TWINS,
CARODINA TWINS,
aged 13 years.

Although inseparably joined by ligatures which form a closer connection than the
FAMED SIAMESE TWINS,
their individual movements are easy and graceful. They are lively and vivacious, and are pronounced by all who have seen them as the
GREATEST CURIOSITIES IN THE WORLD.
MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT-DRUMMER,
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 3 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
GIANTESS, FIVE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA,
300 LIVING AUSTRIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE, from HONG KONG,
MAMMOTH OX "REUNION,"
largest ever exhibited in America,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
MEXICAN HORNED-FROGS, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,
PORTRAITS OF CELEBRATED INDIVIDUALS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
Signor G. CHIARINI .... Director of Amusements.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
At 10½ A. M.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THREE EXHIBITIONS on the FOURTH of JULY,
At 10½ A. M., 2½ and 8 P. M.
SECOND WEEK OF SUMMER SEASON.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
SIGNOR G. CHIARINI'S SPANISH CIRCUS.
The marvelous Ethiopian Pupils,
BELEN and TEODORO CUBA,
in new and thrilling Bareback Equestrian Acts.
SIGNOR SEBASTIAN,
the Dashing Bareback Rider, and the Great Troupe of Unequaled Artists in original and novel specialties, entirely new in this country.
Extraordinary displays of animal sagacity by
SIG. CHIARINI'S TRAINED HORSES and PONIES.
NEW ARTISTES AND NEW SENSATIONS.

MRS. EMILY JORDAN MAKES HER reentree, after an absence of two years, in the new version of AURORA FLOYD, at the Olympic Theatre, on MONDAY EVENING next.

EXCURSIONS.

1776.—GRAND CELEBRATION, JULY 4, 1866,

At West Point and Newburgh, Washington's Headquarters, where can be seen all the old relics of the Revolutionary war and Washington's house, which is still standing, and where the army was disbanded—passing through the most splendid scenery in the world. The new and splendidly fitted up steamer WYOMING, Capt. HOUGHTON, will leave Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock A. M.; Harrison-st., North River, at 8:30; 13th-st. at 8:45, and 34th-st. at 9 A. M. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock P. M. Choice refreshments provided on board. Fare 50 cents each way.

GRAND EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT, JULY 4.

Steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 35 East River (foot Catherine-st.,) July 4, at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Bridgeport at 11 P. M., affording passengers an opportunity to enjoy a beautiful sail on Long Island Sound, both by day and night.

Fare for the trip, $1 50.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO KEYPORT AND AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The well-known steamboat MATTEAWAN, Capt. T. V. ARROWSMITH, will make an Excursion to Keyport on the Fourth of July, leaving pier foot of 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.; Amos-st., 9:15; Barclay-st., 9:45, and Pier No. 4 at 10 o'clock. Returning, will leave Keyport at 4 o'clock P. M., landing at New-York, foot of Barclay-st., about 6½ o'clock. Fare for the Excursion, 75 cents, or 40 cents each way.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.

Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to West Point, calling at Rockland Lake, by the commodious steamboat HUGENOT, leaving foot of 8th-st., E. R., 7:30; Peck-slip, 8; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 8:30; Dey-st., N. R., 9:15; Christopher-st., 9:30; 34th-st., 9:45. A full brass band engaged. Tickets for the trip, $1; ladies, 50 cents. Refreshments on board.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain Combination Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates, embracing all the principal points of interest in Northern New-York, the Canadas, New-England, and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway, No. 241 Broadway, and depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, or No. 15 State-st., Boston.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—The commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. C. D. HANCOX, will leave for the above places July 4: Harrison-st., at 8; Christopher-st., at 8:30; 34th-st., at 9 A. M. A fine brass band of music will be in attendance. Tickets $1.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER SEA BIRD, leaves foot of Chambers-st., SUNDAY, July 1, at 7½ A. M.; MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 8 A. M.; returning same day, giving parties opportunity to visit Sandy Hook, Highlands, and Shrewsbury River.

JULY 4TH.—TO NEW-HAVEN, THE BEAUTIful "City of Elms." Steamer CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M., and New-Haven for New-York at 11 P. M. The views along the entire distance and around New-Haven Bay by daylight, make the trip unsurpassed.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMOdious steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

SUNDAY BOAT TO HARLEM FROM PECK-slip. Steamboat L. M. LEWIS. This boat to charter for the 4th of July. Apply to STEPHEN ROBERTS, 114th-st. and Harlem River boat-building shop, or at No. 368 South-st.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 5, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit, viz.: Watts-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.; Broadway, between 46th and 49th sts., and in 47th and 48th sts., between 7th and 8th avs.; Prince-st., between Mott-st. and the Bowery; 24th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; Cliff-st., between Fulton and John sts.; Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Broome sts.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between Laight and Hubert sts.; and 6th-av., between 20th and 22d sts.

Specification for the work and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

1,300 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.

5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.

1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.

42 tons of Branch Pipes and other special castings.

Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bids must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

TO STONE BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 9, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements, in
Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to North River;
Second-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery;
Charles-street, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue;
Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenues;
Thirty-first-street, from Fifth and Sixth avenues;
Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues;
Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway;
Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street; and
Twenty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenues.

Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 12¼X24 INCH CYLINDER horizontal stationary engine; variable cut off; Douglas' patent governor, nearly new; very economical; to be taken out to put in a larger one of same style. May be seen running at the works of the New-London Horse Nail Co., New-London, Conn.

TOBACCO CUTTERS, HAND MACHINES, suitable for tobacco dealers and growers; will cut chewing or smoking. Manufactory No. 15 East 27th-st.
J. THOMPSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

FOURTH WEEK OF
MR. DAN BRYANT,
IN IRISH COMEDY.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENING
will be repeated Boucicault's most successful Irish Drama, in three acts, entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRY OWEN,
produced with splendid and appropriate scenery and accessories, and the following unequaled distribution of characters:
Mr. DAN BRYANT ....as.......Myles Na Coppaleen
(with the song "Limerick is Beautiful," and the famous "Macgillicuddy's Jig.")
Mr. W. R. Floyd (who has been specially engaged) ....as.......Danny Mann
Miss Rosa Cooke ....as.......Eily O'Connor
(with the songs "Cruiskeen Lawn" and the "Pretty Girl Milking her Cow.")
A most attractive bill for
4TH OF JULY NIGHT,
When will be presented the interesting Hibernian Picture of
IRELAND AS IT WAS,
with MR. DAN BRYANT as RAGGED PAT.
Concluding with the ever popular
HANDY ANDY!

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sheridan Corbyn .... Manager.

THIRD WEEK
of the Wonderful Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes
THE BUISLAY FAMILY,
when will be presented for the first time in the Atlantic States, the extraordinary feat of equilibrium, called the
SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
invented and executed by
MONS. ETIENNE BUISLAY.
First appearance here of the charming and accomplished danseuse and tight-rope performer,
SENORITA ROSITA.
First nights of the magnificent tableaux, entitled the
BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS,
THE WATCHERS AND THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS.
First appearance here of
MONS. HENRI AGOUST.
By universal desire, the Buislay Brothers will repeat their
THRILLING NIAGARA LEAP.
Wonderful feats on the
HORIZONTAL BARS AND THE GIANT SWING.
To conclude with the comic ballet pantomime entitled
WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY THE MICE WILL PLAY.

FRANK LAWLOR, THE POPULAR young California star, will make his first appearance in New-York in several years, at the Olympic Theatre, as JOHN MELLISH in AURORA FLOYD, on MONDAY EVENING next.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

John H. Selwyn .... Acting Manager
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1866.
First time of the dramatization of Miss Braddon's popular story,
AURORA FLOYD.
AURORA FLOYD.
Mrs. Emily Jordan ....as.......Aurora Floyd
Miss Kate Newton ....as.......Lucy Floyd
Mrs. Saunders ....as.......Mrs. Powell
Mrs. H. Bland ....as.......Mrs. Archibald Floyd
Frank Lawlor ....as.......John Mellish
George H. Clarke ....as.......Capt. Talbot Bulstrode
A. W. Fenno ....as.......Archibald Floyd
S. Wallis ....as.......Capt. Samuel Prodder
J. M. Ward ....as.......Steve Hargraves
J. E. Whiting ....as.......James Conyers
James T. Ward ....as.......Matthew Harrison
C. H. Rockwell ....as.......Lieut. Malden
E. T. Sinclair ....as.......Grimstone

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager .... G. L. FOX.
MISS FANNY HERRING.
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.
EL HYDER.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 4,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 8.
THURSDAY—BENEFIT of G. C. HOWARD and WM. TRYON.
FRIDAY—S. S. SANDFORD'S OPERA TROUPE.

MISTRESS SAUNDERS THE FAMOUS California comedienne, makes her first appearance on the Atlantic slopes—after an absence of several years—as Mrs. Powell in AURORA FLOYD, at the Olympic Theatre, on MONDAY EVENING next.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, NOS. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.—Last week of the season. SCHERMERHORN'S BOY. JULY 4—Matinee at 2½.

ELM PARK. 1776. ELM PARK.

8th-av., corner of 92d-st.
FOURTH OF JULY. 1866. FOURTH OF JULY.
The greatest aeronaut in the world,
MONS. AUGUSTE BUISLAY,
will make his first daring TRAPEZE ASCENSION with his MONSTER MONGOLFIER or FIRE BALLOON, when he will perform a series of feats in mid-air never attempted by any other aeronaut, and which for daring are beyond imitation.

Wonderful acrobatic and gymnastic feats by the entire BUISLAY FAMILY and a complete company of artists.

GEORGE H. CLARKE, THE POPULAR young American actor, makes his first New-York appearance in two seasons, as Capt. Bulstrode in AURORA FLOYD, at the Olympic Theatre on MONDAY EVENING next.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

Committees of cities and towns that intend celebrating the coming Anniversary of our National Independence will find it to their interest, by making early application for Fireworks at our laboratory, Jersey City, N. J., or at our depot, No. 84 Cedar-st., where every description of exhibition or goods for storekeeper's sale can be obtained. J. G. & I. EDGE, No. 84 Cedar-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 32 John-st.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—GREAT HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.—On WEDNESDAY, July 4, at 3 P. M. Purse of $1,000; mile heats, best three in five to wagons. D. Pfifer's g. m. *Blonde*; H. Woodruff's m. *Lady Emma*; B. Mace's b. g. *Panic*; Owner's blk. g. *General Butler*. Cars leave South Ferry at 10½ A. M. and 12½ P. M., and the Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every 15 minutes during the day for the Course direct. WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.—The fourth Fall term will begin Oct. 15. Address the Dean, Mrs. C. S. LOZIER, M. D., No. 361 West 34th-st., or Mrs. WELLS, care of Fowler & Wells.

AT $20—BUSINESS COURSE, PENMANSHIP, arithmetic and book-keeping, lessons unlimited, $20; English and commercial branches, $5 to $10. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

TEACHERS.

A PROFESSOR OF ESTABLISHED REPUTATION wishes to have an engagement for the Summer as tutor, either in the City or country; if in the City could visit at home; best references. Address P. J., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES

Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a middle-aged American lady, in the City or country; would keep the house in perfect order; good references. Address H. SMITH, Station F.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A YOUNG WIDOW DESIRES A POSITION as housekeeper; would prefer leaving the City. Address LENA, Station C.

MALES.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit, on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers.
Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4781, Chicago.

WANTED.

$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DOMESTIC COMMISsion house, to learn the business; must be about 17 years of age, smart and intelligent. Address, in writing of applicant, F. & CO., Box No. 5,071 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SHIRT CUTTER IN A LARGE clothing-house; undoubted ability required. Address Box No. 167 Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST $25 sewing-machines in the market; a liberal commission given; machines warranted as represented. For terms address SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

CANVASSERS WANTED—THE MERCANtile agency requires three first-class canvassers with whom a liberal arrangement will be made. Address R. G. DUN & CO., No. 283 Broadway, New-York.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

HORRORS ON SHIP-BOARD.

Supposed Death of a Sailor from a Series of Beatings While at Sea—Escape of the Captain and Mate—Inquest by Coroner Naumann.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN, at No. 29 Monroe-street, over the body of PATRICK CONWAY, *alias* JOSEPH MACK, who died there under strange circumstances. It appears that the deceased was a sailor on board the ship *T. J. Southard*, Capt. MAXWELL, which vessel arrived at this port from Leghorn on the 20th ult., after a tedious passage of two months. During the passage the deceased was most cruelly maltreated by the Captain and the First Mate—the name of the latter of whom is said to be WILLIAMS—being beaten almost every day, and on one occasion a rope was placed round the unfortunate man's neck, and his body was suspended for a few moments because he refused to go aloft. Not content with this unheard-of usage, the Mate pulled CONWAY out of his bunk while he was quite ill, and beat and kicked him with no other apparent motive than to vent his spleen upon a subordinate. When the *Southard* reached her dock in this City, the deceased was in a most deplorable condition, and, as the result shows, was then dying. Although medical aid was called in and remedies applied, the unfortunate man sank beneath the injuries he had received, expiring on Thursday morning. The following is the evidence elicited on the inquest:

STATEMENT OF WM. CHURCHILL.

I reside at No. 27 Monroe-street; I am proprietor of a boarding-house at that number; deceased came at my house on the 20th June; he had arrived that day from Genoa in the ship *Southard*, Capt. MAXWELL; he was in a very low condition, and stated to me that the captain and chief officer had beaten him every day since they left Genoa; *he was beaten about the head, mouth and chest with belaying pins; three or four of his teeth were kicked out; he was hung up by the neck with his toes scarce touching the deck, for ten minutes;* deceased was very sickly ever since he came ashore; he was not expected to live; I had Dr. MINER to attend him; he spat considerable blood; he was complaining of being beaten about the sides; he said he was not allowed to go below when it was his watch below, and when he was not able to go on deck, they dragged him up; he was in bed most of his time; I saw him up to Messrs. JAMES & DUNPHY'S office to make a complaint against the Captain; the Captain has gone away somewhere; Dr. MINER attended deceased daily; he died on the morning of the 28th of June, about 5 o'clock; when dying he told some of the men that the Captain had killed him.

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL NICHOLSON.

I reside at No. 84 James-street; I knew deceased; he was shipmate with me on the ship *T. J. Southard*, from Leghorn; he shipped in Genoa, and joined us at Leghorn; he was not a very healthy man when he came aboard; for three days after leaving Leghorn the first Mate wanted to send deceased up to the mizzen top to do a job; the Mate said, "You shall go, if you don't I'll hoist you;" *the Mate put the bight of a rope round his neck and went up the rigging and hoisted him until his toes just touched the deck; he held him there about five minutes;* the Captain was on deck at the time looking on; the Mate then let him down and kicked him all the way forward; the same day the Mate put him on the forecastle to scrape it and he went up several times and kicked him about the body; he nearly kicked him off the house; the mate treated him the same way all the voyage; we were not in the same watch; the mate would never speak to deceased without striking or kicking him; he would strike him with a belaying pin and handspike; I know he was kept on deck after his watch went below; the captain was present when the mate abused or beat deceased, and he set him on and sustained it; deceased never gave the officers any abuse; he was sick and unable to work, and the Captain and mate got down on him; deceased continued to do duty to within a few day's sail of New-York; he was then permitted to remain below.

STATEMENT OF DR. GEORGE W. MINER.

I reside at No. 23 Pike-street; I was called in to attend deceased at No. 29 Monroe-street, about a week ago; I found him very much emaciated, pain in the chest and large expectorations, tinged with blood, evacuations from the bowels slightly tinged with bile, and frequent inclinations to stool; I did not observe any bruises about his body; he was hardly able to walk across the floor; the next day the symptoms seemed slightly to improve; I saw him the day before he died; his chest symptoms were then better, but the evacuations from the bowels quite free; I found no bruises about the chest or head; he said he had been abused during the voyage.

STATEMENT OF JOHN GARVEY.

I reside at 84 James-street; I was ship mate with deceased in the ship *T. J. Southard*; we left Leghorn on the 22d of April; as I came out of the aft hatch I heard deceased cry out and saw the Captain kicking him; deceased fell from the half deck by the kick; the Captain then sang out for the mate to take him forward and give him a good hiding; the mate took a belaying pin and struck deceased on the head; from that day until he got to New-York he was beaten every day; I saw the captain another time kick deceased, as he was scraping the forecastle, and he fell off from the kicks he received, and the captain stamped upon him; the deceased continued at his work, and the captain left him, and began talking to the mate, at the main hatch; the mate afterwards went up to deceased, and got him by the hair and kicked him; the mate went by the name of WILLIAMS; after he was done kicking him, he picked up the main bowling and struck the deceased heavily with it repeatedly; when deceased was sick below, about four days before we got to New-York, the mate went to his berth and dragged him out and kicked him; deceased never made any resistance; toward the last he was unable to do duty, and could not eat his rations; he he was kept on deck several times when his watch was below; he seemed to be pretty healthy when he came aboard; I never met the deceased before; the captain encouraged the mate in maltreating deceased; he told him to go on, that he would back him; the captain or mate did not strike me; deceased was a seaman, and did his duty as a sailor; complained of the captain kicking him after the first day out, and that he would not get over it.

STATEMENT OF HENRY SMITH.

I reside at James-street; I was second officer on board the ship *T. J. Southard*; deceased was in the mate's watch; deceased came aboard at Leghorn; he was then apparently well; on the 23d of April, two days out from Leghorn, was the first time I saw deceased struck; I saw the mate get deceased by the hair and kick him; the Captain told me that "I should go up to deceased and hurry him up, and if he did not for me to beat him;" I told the Captain I would not do it; I saw the Captain strike him on the for-top-gallant forecastle; the Captain said he would knock him overboard; the Captain urged the mate to strike deceased, and also wanted me to do it; I saw the mate put a rope around the neck of deceased and hoist him up to the mizzen rigging; he hauled him up to the futtock shrouds; deceased kept hold of the rigging; when the mate let him down he kicked him and told him to clear out; I have often heard the captain tell the mate to beat deceased; about three weeks after leaving Leghorn he complained of being sick; he failed to make his appearance on deck, and said he was unable to stand; after that I saw him on deck, and he told me that the mate had hauled him out on deck, given him some ginger, and kicked him; the mate knocked him off the forecastle on to the water cask or deck, by orders of the captain; I have no trouble with the captain; the only trouble was that the captain got mad at me because I would not beat deceased.

Owing to the absence of important witnesses, the investigation was adjourned for a few days. In the meantime Dr. THOMAS ROBINSON, Deputy Coroner, will make a *post mortem* examination on the body of CONWAY, when the cause of death will probably be determined.

A warrant has been issued by the United States Court for the arrest of Capt. MAXWELL, but both he and the first mate have left the City.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Lower End of the City Hall Park Selected as the Site—The Price to be $500,000.

At noon yesterday, the Commission appointed by the United States Senate to select a site for a new Post-office, the Sinking Fund Commissioners, and a Joint Committee of the Common Council, held a meeting at the Comptroller's office in regard to selecting a site for a new Post-office.

The gentlemen present were Mayor HOFFMAN, Postmaster KELLY and United States District-Attorney COURTNEY, of the Commission appointed by the Senate; City Chamberlain DEVLIN and Comptroller BRENNAN, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; Aldermen VARNUM and GEDNEY, and Councilmen MACKAY and HALLORAN of the Joint Committee of the Common Council.

Mr. DEVLIN occupied the Chair.

In answer to a question of Alderman VARNUM, Mr. KELLY said that the Government had received an offer from the owners of the KORTWRIGHT estate to sell one hundred feet of land below the present Post-office, but that even if this addition was made and an entirely new building erected, the establishment would still be quite inadequate to the business transacted there. The present building, he said, was very dark and the consumption of gas for illuminating purposes enormous; the bills amounting to $16,000 per annum. Even if the present site was considered fit for a Post-office it certainly would not do for the United States Courts, it being much too far down town. The lower end of the City Hall Park was admirably adapted for both purposes.

Mr. COURTNEY, United States District-Attorney, said there could be no doubt of the unfitness of the present site for a Post-office. If the City Hall Park was offered to the Government he had no doubt it would be accepted, but he hoped a small sum would be named for the property. If the lower end of the Park was not used for a Post-office, there could be no doubt that within a few years it would be used for railroad purposes. He thought the Government would pay $500,000 for the property, but he objected to any restrictive clause being inserted in the deed. Twenty-five years hence the City might have increased so much that it would be necessary to remove the Post-office up town, and he thought that it would be only fair to insert in the deed a condition that, in such case, the plot of ground and the buildings thereon should revert to the City at the appraised value.

Mayor HOFFMAN said such a proposition was out of the question. The property was worth one and a half millions of dollars; it could be sold for that to-day, but it was not in the market. If the City gave the Government the property for one-third of its value, the City was certainly not going to take it back again, with a lot of useless buildings upon it, at an appraised value. In the case of Castle Garden, the Government, when it surrendered the property, gave the buildings back to the City.

Mr. S. TOUSEY, who had been invited by Alderman VARNUM to be present, gave his views at considerable length on the selection of the City Hall Park as a Post-office site. He appeared to be strongly opposed to it, but was unable to name any better location.

After considerable irrelevant discussion, the Joint Committee of the Common Council agreed to urge on the Common Council the propriety of confirming the resolution lately adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The resolution recommends that the lower portion of the City Hall Park be sold and conveyed to the United States Governmennent as a site on which to erect a United States Post-office and Court-house, to be used by the United States Government for said purposes exclusively, for the sum of $500,000, the conveyance to contain a provision that if the property should ever cease to be used for the purposes specified, the title should revert to and be reinvested in the corporation.

Messrs. KELLY and COURTNEY promised to recommend the site proposed to the Government, on the terms mentioned in the resolution.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Preparations for the Fourth of July Parade—Recent Changes in the National Guard—The Jersey Blues' Testimonial—Miscellaneous.

Wednesday next being the ninetieth anniversary of our National Independence, the First Division, consisting of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Brigades, under the command of Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, will parade in commemoration of the day. Despite the croaking of those opposed to our citizen soldiery, we believe that the approaching parade of the Division will be a most imposing affair, both in point of actual numbers and discipline of the several commands. The Second Division, however, will make no parade, Maj.-Gen. H. B. DURYEA, commanding that Division, having issued an order to that effect. He further directs, that in honor of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, whose death has so recently occurred, the customary parade of the day will be dispensed with; the National flag will be displayed at half-mast from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the respective armories in the Division district. Officers of the Division will wear the usual badge of mourning for sixty days from July 4.

According to the orders issued by Gen. SANDFORD, the First Division will be formed in the Fifth-avenue, with the right on Washington Parade-ground, at 8 o'clock A. M., and reviewed at 8:30 o'clock. The line of march will be up Waverley-place and University-place to Union-square, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Corporation, thence up Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, up Madison-avenue to Thirty-sixth-street, through Thirty-sixth-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, where it was intended to pay the honors of a marching salute to the Commander-in-Chief and the General staff at the Worth Monument. Commandants of brigades and regiments throughout the march will keep within the prescribed distances of the preceding regiments or brigades. Brigades and regiments not in line at 8 o'clock will take post on the left of the Fourth Brigade. Acting Brig-Gen. BURGER will direct a national salute to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon, and the Governor's salute from Washington-square at the commencement of the review. Owing to the absence of the Governor, at his home in Jamestown, he will not review the First Division as was expected when the programme was arranged.

The followed abstract of orders is furnished for the information of those concerned. It may be well in this connection, to speak of the apparent carelessness of the several Adjutants in not forwarding to the TIMES early copies of orders to their respective commands.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The several regiments of the First Brigade will parade on the 4th day of July next. The brigade line will be formed on the Fifth-avenue, right on Waverley-place, at 7.30 o'clock, A. M., precisely. Regiments arriving on the ground after the time specified in this order will lose their position in line.

Gen. ASPINWALL announces that the Fourth Brigade will parade on the Fourth of July next. Brigade line will be formed on Thirty-fourth-street, north side, right resting on Fifth-avenue, at 7:30 o'clock A. M., and immediately after that hour the command will move to its place in the division line. The officers of the staff of the commanding General will report to him at his headquarters, (*pro tem.*,) at the armory of the Twenty-second Infantry, N. G., at 7 o'clock A. M., in full uniform.

The Second Brigade, Col. LOUIS BURGER, will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, on Wednesday, July 4. Brigade line will be formed on Lexington-avenue, right on Thirty-fourth-street, at precisely 7 o'clock A. M. Previous to forming brigade line, the several regiments will take positions as follows: Third Regiment on Thirty-second-street, Fifth Regiment on Thirtieth-street, Sixth Regiment on Twenty-eighth-street, Twelfth Regiment on Twenty-sixth-street, Eighty-fourth Regiment on Twenty-fourth-street, Ninety-sixth Regiment on Twenty-second-street, First Regiment Artillery on Twenty-first-street, right on Lexington-avenue. Commandants of regiments will be on the designated ground punctually at the time of formation, and will detail each a mounted staff officer to report to the Acting Brigadier-General, at corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue. Col. TELLER will make the necessary details from his regiment (First Artillery) to fire National salutes from the Battery at sunrise and at noon, and the salute from Washington-square at the commencement of the review at 8:30 A. M. Ammunition for the salutes will be furnished by the Commissary-General upon the requisition of Col. TELLER, commanding artillery. Commandants of regiments are directed to send complete rosters of field, staff, line and non-commissioned staff officers to brigade headquarters, or to the Brigade Inspector, on or before July 10.

A special order has been issued, by Col. BURGER, directing that the officers of the Twelfth and Fifth regiments who have been arrested under special orders, No. 20,821, dated June 14 inst., are hereby relieved and will report for duty to the commanding officers of their respective regiments.

Brig.-Gen. BROOKE POSTLEY, commanding the First Brigade of Cavalry, has issued orders for that command to parade, in accordance with division orders No. 3, in full uniform on Wednesday, the 4th day of July next, in commemoration of the ninetieth anniversary of American Independence. The assembly will be within Madison Park. Regiments will join in brigade line at 7 o'clock A. M. precisely.

In pursuance to division orders, the Third Brigade, Gen. WM. HALL, will parade in full uniform on Wednesday, July 4. Brigade line will be formed on Madison-avenue, right resting on Twenty-eighth-street, at 7:30 o'clock A. M. Col. J. M. VARIAN will detail the troop of horse attached to his regiment, to report to the General's quarters, No. 339 West Thirty-fourth-street, at 7 o'clock A. M., precisely, for escort duty. Brigade Staff will assemble at the General's quarters at 7 o'clock A. M.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Lieut.-Col. COLES, will parade on Wednesday, July 4, in fatigue uniform, (white gloves,) to celebrate the 90th Anniversary of the Declaration of our Independence. The line will be formed in Bond-street, right on Broadway, at 6:45 o'clock, A. M. The staff will report to the commandant (dismounted) on the parade ground at 6:30 o'clock, and the non-commissioned staff, band, drum corps and companies to the Adjutant at the same hour. Companies not on the ground in time for formation at the hour specified, will lose their position in line. Company roll will be called at 6:15 o'clock A. M. precisely.

The Seventh Regiment will parade, in full uniform, (without knapsacks,) on Wednesday, July 4. Roll-call of companies at 6:30 o'clock A. M., precisely. Band and drum-corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour. In compliance with brigade orders a regimental court-martial will convene on Wednesday, July 25, at 8 o'clock P. M. for the trial of delinquent members of Companies A, B, C, D and E, and on Thursday, July 26, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent members of Companies F, G, H, I and K.

The Twenty-second Regiment will parade on the 4th of July. The regiment will move from the Armory at 7 o'clock A. M., precisely. Company roll-call at 6:30 o'clock A M. The field and staff will report to the Commandant, and the non-commissioned staff, band and drum-corps to the Adjutant at 6:30 o'clock A. M.

The Fourth Regiment, (Veteran Zouaves,) Col. H. D. HULL, will parade, in full uniform, with white gloves, on the Fourth of July next, to celebrate the ninetieth anniversary of the Declaration of our National Independence. Regimental line will be formed in Great Jones-street, right resting on Broadway, at 6:45 A. M. The field and staff will report, mounted, to the Colonel, at the Armory, at 6:30 A. M. The non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant, at 6:30 A. M. Companies will assemble at 6 A. M.

The officers and members of the Ninth Regiment, Col. WILCOX, will assemble at the armory, in full uniform, (white gloves,) on Wednesday, July 4. Roll-call of companies at 7 A. M. Out of respect to the memory of the late Capt. GAFFNEY, of Company E, the usual badges of mourning will be worn by the officers of this regiment for the next thirty days.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. VARIAN, will parade, in full fatigue, (white gloves,) on Wednesday, July 4. Roll-call of companies at 6 o'clock A. M. Line will be formed on Grand-street, right on Broadway, at 6:30 A. M. Capt. SMITH will report with troop (mounted) to Gen. WM. HALL, No. 339 West Thirty-fourth-street, at 7 o'clock A. M. for escort duty.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment, Col. LYNCH, will parade fully uniformed, armed and equipped, with white gloves, on the 4th of July. Regimental line will be formed in Canal-street, right resting on Baxter-street, at 6:30 o'clock A. M. Company K, Capt. JOSEPH P. WALL, having been duly inspected and mustered into the State service, is, in pursuance of orders, attached to this regiment.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. LEGAL, will parade in full uniform (epaulettes and white gloves) on Wednesday, July 4, 1866. Line will be formed on Washington-place, right resting on Washington-square, at 6:30 o'clock A. M. Non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at that hour. The Music Committee will provide a band, as the regimental band is disbanded. Commandants of Companies will report their commands at 6:15 A. M. Officers, non-commissioned staff and non-commissioned officers will assemble for instruction at the Armory, No. 145 Essex-street, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, July 2 and 3, at 8 o'clock, in citizen's dress. The returns will be required to be made in the same manner, within ten days from date. Capt. JOHN W. WOOD, Company I, having been arrested and ordered for trial by court-martial, Lieut. J. M. BARTER will assume command of the Company. Capt. J. LEOPOLD, Company B, having been suspended from duty and ordered to report for examination, Lieut. BLOCK will assume command of the Company. Returns of delinquents from parade of June 13 will be left at the Armory with Drum Major TUSCH, for the Adjutant, on or before July 1. Warrants to parade and proof of service will accompany each return.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. CONKLING, will parade fully uniformed, armed and equipped, (white gloves,) on Wednesday, July 4, next. Line will be formed on Fourth-street, right resting on Broadway, at 6:45 o'clock A. M. The field and staff will report (mounted) to the Colonel at the headquarters, at 6:30 o'clock A. M. The non-commissioned staff, band and drum and fife corps will report to the Adjutant at the same place and hour. A furlough for ninety days having been granted Sergt.-Major JOSEPH A. SMITH, Corporal JOHN R. HUNTER is appointed Acting Sergeant-Major of the Regiment, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Col. FARNSWORTH, will parade in full uniform, (white gloves,) armed and equipped, on Wednesday, July 4. The line will form on Washington-square, south side, right on University-place, at 6:30 o'clock A. M. Field and staff will report (mounted) to the Colonel, non-commissioned staff and field music to the Adjutant, fifteen minutes before formation. Returns of delinquents for parade will be made to the Adjutant, at headquarters, on or before Monday, July 19. Commandants of companies must account for every man and officer upon their roll. Orders for parade left at the Post-office are improper.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. WM. G. WARD, will parade in full uniform, (white gloves,) armed and equipped, on Wednesday, July 4. The regimental line will form on north side Washington-square, right on Fifth-avenue, at 6:30 o'clock A. M. The field and staff will report (mounted) to the Colonel, non-commissioned staff, band and field music to the Adjutant, fifteen minutes before formation. Returns of delinquents, accompanied by squad warrants and Captains' reports, will be made to the Adjutant, at headquarters, immediately after parade.

ELECTIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

In the Seventh Regiment the following elections are announced in recent orders: EDWARD EARLE, First Lieutenant, Company D, *vice* KIPP, appointed Adjutant. Rank June 14, 1866. L. G. WOODHOUSE, Second Lieutenant, *vice* EARLE, promoted. Rank June 14, 1866.

Lieut. Col. WM. J. COLES, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, announces the following changes in that command:

Resignation.—Capt. RICHARD R. HUNT, Company G. Capt. HUNT has faithfully performed the various duties devolving upon him, and has the best wishes of the regiment, on his retirement. Lieut. WOOLSEY will at once assume command of Company G.

Elections.—M. S. Ewen, Captain Company B, *vice* A. M. Underhill, resigned; E. S. Eunson, Captain Company F, *vice* E. Prime, Jr., resigned.

Appointment.—Wm. H. Dayton, Sergeant Major, *vice* Edward Kirkland. The Commandant regrets the withdrawal of Sergeant-Major Kirkland. He has faithfully served the regiment for many years, and has the best wishes of its officers and members for his future welfare.

Expulsions.—Company A—Privates G. K. Veron, W. A. Beers, C. Redmayn, J. L. Landy, J. H. Anderson, for general neglect of duty.

In the Twenty-second Regiment the following promotions are announced: Chas. S. Bunker, Quartermaster, *vice* McClure, promoted; J. W. Wildey, Quartermaster Sergeant, *vice* Hyatt, ordered back to his Company. The following officers having resigned, and their resignations having been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, they are no longer members of this Command, I. W. DEAN, Adjutant; L. M. FRANKLIN, First-Lieutenant Company A.

In the Twelfth Regiment, the following changes are announced:

Promotions.—1st. Lieut. Henry W. Copcutt, to be Captain K Co., *vice* Blair, dismissed. Rank May 24, 1866. Private John H. Whitenack, to be 1st Lieut. K Co., *vice* Copcutt, promoted. Rank May 24, 1866.

Expulsions.—Patrick Boland, No. 406 Third-avenue; Alex. W. Hoig, No. 264 Broadway; George Callum, Edward Tinsdale, No. 34 Amity-street; Charles Barclay, John Cacey, S. E. corner Mott and Bleecker-streets; John G. Dixen, Thomas Donahoe, No. 31 Barclay-street; James Dunlap, No. 158 Rivington-street; James Fitzpatrick, No. 31 Barclay-street; Boston Corbit, Henry Giffen, No. 228 West Sixteenth-street; David Evers, S. E. corner Fourth and Hammond-streets; James O'Brien, No. 19 Maiden Lane.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Officers of the Eighth Regiment will be held to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. The following elections are announced: Martin Balis, Captain Company E, May 8, *vice* Carr, promoted; J. P. Davenport, Second Lieutenant Company C, May 10, *vice* Durfee, promoted; G. L. Fox, First Lieutenant Company E, June 5, *vice* Balis, promoted; T. F. Gilroy, Second Lieutenant Company E, June 5, *vice* Fox, promoted. The following members having been expelled by Company E, for neglect of duty, the action of the Company has been confirmed: Henry C. Bullock, John J. Donovan, George Baldwin, J. Varian, Charles O. Crissy, Stephen Lahey, John Nugent and Robert H. Bonesteel. Corp. Peter Flynn, of Company D, has been reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty.

In the Seventy-seventh Regiment the changes are announced in recent orders: Staff—Dr. John Lynch to be Surgeon; John McArdle to be Engineer; James Fay to be Paymaster. Non-commissioned Staff—Wm. D. Corneen, Company D, to be Drum-Major; Andrew Sweeney, Company H, to be Commissary-Sergeant. Line—John McNally, Company D, to be Captain, *vice* W. McNally, deceased; Michael O'Neil, Company D, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* John McNally, promoted; Laurance Hughes, Company D, to be Second Lieutenant; David Aubery, Company H, to be First Lieutenant; Eugene Sullivan, Company F, to be Second Lieutenant; Patrick Kirby, Company I, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Michael Cain, delined; Bernard O'Hara, Company I, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Thomas Reilly, declined; Joseph P. Wall, Company K, to be Captain; Thomas Dunphy, Company K, to be First Lieutenant. Resignations—Patrick J. Healey, Adjutant; John McArdle, Company A, Captain, appointed Engineer; Robert Murphy, Company B, First Lieutenant. Michael Dooley, Color Sergeant, has been reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty; he will report to the commandant of his company (Capt. Beatty) for duty.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following is the gazette of changes for the week ending June 16, as received from Albany:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 23, 1866.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard State of New-York, during the week ending June 23, 1866:

Seventh Brigade.—Peter A. Jay, Quartermaster, June 1, 1866, *vice* J. W. Bedell, promoted.

Twentieth Brigade.—Henry Sherwood, Judge-Advocate, June 1, 1866—new appointment; F. M. Kreidler, Paymaster, June 1, 1866—new appointment; Charles H. Wambaugh, Aide-de-camp, June 1, 1866—new appointment; Reuben E. Robie, Quartermaster, June 1, 1866—new appointment.

First Regiment of Infantry.—Mortimer L. Mackenzie, Adjutant, June 15, 1866—original vacancy.

Third Regiment of Infantry.—Michael Harrington, Second Lieutenant, May 24, 1866, vice P. Kelley, declined.

Third Regiment of Cavalry.—Henry Wisser, Captain, May 28, 1866, vice Wolf, resigned; Henry J. Borhrer, First Lieutenant, May 28, 1866, vice Wisser, promoted; Leonard Ellinger, Second Lieutenant, May 28, 1866, vice Borhrer, promoted.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry.—Stephen Weaver, Second Lieutenant, June 5, 1866, vice J. Van Buren, resigned.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Lester S. Wiggins, First Lieutenant, June 5, 1866, vice C. Barton, resigned; Joseph Marting, Second Lieutenant, June 5, 1866, vice C. R. Blackwood, resigned.

Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Wm. B. Vredenburgh, First Lieutenant, May 30, 1866, vice H. H. Lane, resigned.

Forty-third Regiment of Infantry.—Warren B. Race, Lieutenant-Colonel, May 29, 1866, vice A. C. Hyde, resigned; William L. Juliand, Major, May 29, 1866, vice W. B. Race, promoted.

Fifty-second Regiment of Infantry.—George A. Debree Major, June 12, 1866, *vice* H. C. Baden, resigned.

Sixtieth Regiment of Infantry.—Edwin Whiting, Captain, May 30, 1866, original vacancy; Ephraim Failing, First Lieutenant, May 30, 1866, E. Whiting, promoted; De Witt C. Amey, First Lieutenant, May 30, 1866, A. Bess, declined to serve; Leroy Knight, Second Lieutenant, May 30, 1866, H. Bloss, declined to serve; Stephen F. Gilbert, First Lieutenant, May 30, 1866, Sherwood resigned; Richard J. Best, Second Lieutenant, May 30, 1866, R. Porich, resigned.

Seventy-second Regiment of Infantry.—George H. Curreen, Captain, May 12th, 1866, original vacancy; James H. Miller, First Lieutenant, May 12, 1866, original vacancy; J. S. Hamlin, Second Lieutenant, May 12, 1866, original vacancy.

Eighty-third Regiment of Infantry.—James Van Vranken, Jr., Captain, June 7, 1866, *vice* H. Barwis, resigned; B. F. Shelden, Adjutant, September 28, 1865, original vacancy.

Ninety-Seventh Regiment of Infantry.—George W. Finch, Lieutenant-Colonel, June 7, 1866, *vice* Hawks, removed. Lee Chamberlain, Major, June 7, 1866, *vice* Finch, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending June 23, 1866:

June 21—Thirtieth Regiment, Thomas Eldredge, Captain, declined.

June 21—One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, Milo W. Rose, First Lieutenant, removed from district.

June 21—Eighty-seventh Regiment, J. F. Bush, Fisrt Lieutenant, declined.

June 21—Sixtieth Regiment, W. C. Kingsley, Captain, removed from district.

June 21—Twelfth Regiment, John W. Flynn, Second Lieutenant, declined.

June 21—Fifty-second Regiment, Harvey E. Parsons, Second Lieutenant, ill health.

June 21—Ninety-second Regiment, John C. Holley, Colonel, declined.

June 21—Seventy-seventh Regiment, P. J. Healy, Adjutant, declined.

June 21—Seventy-seventh Regiment, John Fogarty, Second Lieutenant, declined.

June 23—Thirteenth Regiment, John B. Woodward, Colonel, term of service expired.

June 23—Second Cavalry, John Morris, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired.

THE JERSEY BLUES' TESTIMONIAL.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 27th inst., Company G, Twelfth Regiment, under command of Capt. EDWARD GILON, assembled at their armory for the purpose of proceeding to Saxonia, N. J., on a friendly visit to Company B, Second Battalion of the New-Jersey Rifle Corps, to whom they also intended presenting a beautiful testimonial indicative of the mutual good feeling existing between the two commands. Capt. GILON'S company turned out in full strength, there being about 25 files in line, and they made a very fine appearance as they marched down Broadway and Canal street to the Jersey City ferry. Taking the boat at the foot of Desbrosses-street, the Company embarked on board the train of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, arriving at Englewood at 7 o'clock that evening. On their disembarking they were met by the Blues and escorted to Lavonia, a distance of three miles. The march was a tiresome one, and was doubly disagreeable by the sudden appearance of a heavy shower, which completely drenched the men. The armory of the Blues was at length reached, and every facility afforded both companies to refit after the fatigues of the march. The armory is a new building, having been built expressly for the company who occupy it, and is 75 feet by 50, being elegantly fitted up with all the modern improvements. The main hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and a splendid supper had been prepared by the following lady friends of the Jersey Blues, who formed the committee on refreshments: Mesdames Moore, Townsend, Tracy, McDonald, Bennett, Vanderbeck, Sidore, Allaire and Jacobus, Misses, Edsall, Schor, Brinkerhoff, Dyckman, Vanderbeck, Mabie, Allaire and Cannon.

As soon as the company were in proper trim for the projected festivities, the presentation of the testimonial took place. Among the invited present we noticed Major A. B. MCKEAN, Capt. BRINKERHOFF, and Lieuts. VREELAND and RUTTENGER, of the Second Battalion. Capt. J. V. MOORE, assisted by Lieuts. EDSALL and MOORE, was indefatigable in his efforts to promote the comfort of all.

Capt. GILON, in behalf of his command, presented the testimonial to the Jersey Blues in a neat and appropriate speech, and alluded in felicitous terms to the hospitality they had ever received at the hands of the Blues, and the cordial friendship which had always existed between the two companies. He expressed a lively sense of gratification at being made the medium of presenting so appropriate a testimonial of the regard entertained by one body of soldiers towards another. Capt. MOORE, of the Blues, was peculiarly happy in responding, and proved that neither he nor his command had any of the blues about them except their uniform or their name. He was grateful to their New-York guests for bringing with them so handsome a testimonial and could only receive it with a few words of gratitude. It was unfortunate that their festivities had been somewhat dampened by the recent showers, but he hoped that as the sun had refused to shine the ladies present would lend the bright influence of their smiles to cheer those who had come so far. The presentation being over, supper was announced, and although the members of both companies were completely wet through, their appetites did not seem to have suffered, to judge by the way they enjoyed the sumptuous repast provided by the lady friends of the Blues. After a protracted siege supper was declared at an end, and the room was cleared for the programme of dancing, the remainder of the night being occupied in carrying it out to a successful end. At 6 o'clock on Thursday morning breakfast was furnished to the New-Yorkers, after which the company fell in and marched to the cars, amid a drenching rain, and so returned to this City, well satisfied with their excursion, despite the inclement weather which prevailed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Court-martial of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, to consist of the Colonel, assisted by the Adjutant as Judge-Advocate, will assemble at the Armory on Wednesday, July 18, at 8 P. M., for the trial of delinquents and of such offences as may be brought before them. Sergt. STIEP, of Company E, reduced to the ranks for being intoxicated on parade, will appear before the Court-martial above ordered for further punishment.

The commissioned officers of the Seventy-ninth Regiment are notified that in conformity with the laws of the State of New-York, an election will be held at headquarters on Monday evening, July 9, at 8 o'clock, to fill the office of Lieutenant-Colonel. Commandants of companies will at once file their bonds for the arms and equipments of their commands, the Quartermaster now being prepared to issue the same. The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at regimental headquarters on Monday evening, July 2. For special reasons the Colonel commanding desires the presence of every officer on that occasion. The following appointments are announced; JOHN BARRIE, Paymaster; WM. SAMO, Drum-Major.

The forthcoming parade on the 4th inst. being so general, we would advise Sergeants and warning officers to be very careful that their warrants are filled out properly, and with the residences of those served, written clearly and distinctly, with the date of service opposite to each and every name, and to take a note how each member of his squad was served with the notice.

STREET RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN BROOKLYN.

A Collision and Narrow Escape of Passengers—Several Persons Severely Injured.

Yesterday morning, one of the Greenwood street cars, while approaching the South Ferry, was run into by one of the heavy passenger cars of the Jamaica Railroad. It appears that the break on the Jamaica car got out of order, and the car became unmanageable, and rushed with tremendous velocity along the down grade, colliding with and wrecking completely the Greenwood street car. There were many passengers on the car at the time, and while several of them received severe contusions, it seems almost miraculous that none were killed. One of the passengers tells the story of the accident in the following language:

I took the Greenwood car at the corner of Fifth and Flatbush avenues. Several persons, including two or three ladies, were in the car. At Hoyt-street three ladies, with a child, a poodle-dog, two canaries in cages, two big carpet-bags, and a man got in the car. Several gentlemen got into the car subsequently. Everything was safe until we reached Henry-street crossing, when some one called out: "For God's sake look out for yourselves!" At the same time I became aware of great shouting and screeching, both in and out of the car, and heard the fierce rumbling of a heavy car. On turning to see what was the difficulty, we saw one of the large, heavy Jamaica passenger cars within a few feet, coming with frightful velocity upon us. The next instant it struck the front platform of our car, mashing in the platform, iron work, brake and top of our car, smashing wood into splinters, glass into small pieces, and tearing the iron into fragments. I found myself thrown on the floor of the car among the *débris*, the concussion having the effect of projecting nearly all the passengers backward to the rear of the car. The consequence to me was that I became the "under-dog" in that arrangement—had four women, a poodle dog, a little girl, several men, any quantity of old and new hats, a confused labyrinth of tangled hoop skirts, and a twisted quantity of legs, heaped on my prostrate corpus. Cries of "Save me!" "I am killed!" "Save sissy!" and "For God's sake stop the car!" rang in my ears—and these, with the view I had of that infernal, ponderous Jamaica car apparently intent upon crushing us poor mortals in a fit of giant rage, did not impress me "muchly" with the cheerfulness of my situation. Thinking that several Life Insurance Companies would feel obliged to me if I absented myself "on this occasion," I managed to throw the crowd off of me, hurriedly seized a woman and advised her to leave, but she was too much frightened and appalled at the ponderous-looking Jamaica car, which seemed to rumble and growl over the rails more fearful and more rapid. The sound of those wheels, the shrieks of a hundred voices, even if it was only at 8 o'clock A. M., in the heart of a big city, was suggestive of anything but doctors' bills, or a different kind of a ride on the Greenwood road. I jumped over the "wreck of matter," asked somebody "why don't you put on that brake?" pointing to that on the Jamaica car, to which he responded laconically, "it's broke," and he disappeared on the pavements. Thinking it then high time to leave that festive scene, hatless and coat fairly flying, the subscriber safely landed on *terra firma*, the big car going by like a lumbering fiend on fell destruction bent. As the cars went on I saw quite a number of men jump out. They did not stand on the order of their "jumping," but jumped all sorts of ways, and the consequence was many received severe bruises. I saw three men picked up and carried into shops on Atlantic-street; saw one of the horses of the Greenwood car lying by the road-side, some one saying he was killed. How they managed to stop at the junction of Furman-street is a mystery. On inspecting the car after it had stopped, found the women fainting and frightened terribly. One poor shop-girl, who lives at Greenwood, was suffering from hysteria, and was kindly attended to by the passengers. Thankful for preservation of life—and I do not think I am a scarecrow—brushing the canary seed out of my hair, returning an old straw hat to its owner for my bran new "latest mode," and taking a glass of soda, I left for my office.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Sinking of a Steamtug—One Life Lost.

The steamtug *Wyoming*, while lying at Pier No. 23 East River, sank to the bottom about 11 o'clock on Friday night. It seems that the fireman, whose name we could not learn, had attached the hose of the vessel to the hydrant, and commenced filling the water-tanks. While the water was flowing in, the fireman fell asleep. The tanks having become full, the water overflowed, and finally filled the vessel to such an extent as to cause her to sink. There was no one on board at the time, beside the fireman, and as he has not been heard from he is supposed to have been drowned. It is possible, however, that he may have reached the shore, and knowing his culpability in the matter, fears to report himself. The tug was owned by Messrs. S. KNAPP and C. C. THOMAS, and was commanded by Capt. WILLIAM FARREL. It will cost about $600 to raise the vessel, and the damages to her is estimated at $1,500. A derrick was floated alongside of the submerged tug yesterday afternoon, and the work of raising her was commenced. The workmen on the derrick are confident of having the vessel afloat in the course of to-day, but it will be several weeks before she will be returned to her accustomed work.

The Liquor Muddle—Injunctions and Arrests.

It has been reported—and probably not inaccurately—among those liquor-dealers who do not apply to Tombs' lawyers for advice, that the Excise Law was submitted to the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and approved by them, before it was reported by the Legislative Committee, and that, therefore, the Court of Appeals will surely reverse the decision of Judge CARDOZO. Fifty-five dealers who chose to take this view of the case, applied for license last week, and were licensed by the Excise Board at its meeting on Friday. Two more, namely, ADOLPH HAMPE, of No. 494 Broadway, and HENRY LUTKENER, of No. 78 Division-street, applied yesterday, and are to be among those whom the Board will license on Friday next.

Mr. JOSEPH STRAUSS, acting clerk for the President of the Police Board, filed one hundred and ten injunctions yesterday, making two hundred and eighty-two injunction papers that have been served upon Mr. ACTON, as a member of the Board of Excise, thus far. Among the curiosities of the injunction business may be mentioned the paper which was served by the agent of Mr. JOHN WEBBER, who is about to open a dram-shop at No. 829 Second-avenue. He has enjoined the police from meddling with his place before taking possession. FRANCIS MCCARTEN, of No. 16 Centre-street, a dealer who had a spurious license paper in his place, turned up with an injunction yesterday. Two Broadway concert-saloon keepers are among the persons in whose favor Judge CARDOZO granted injunctions yesterday. This remarkable circumstance may be explained by the statement that Judge CARDOZO made no inquiry yesterday concerning any applicant, but merely took the papers which were passed into his hands by counsel, and signed them *seriatum*, without so much as glancing at their contents. Between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. yesterday, he granted one hundred and fifty-five injunctions. Ten different printed forms of injunction papers are abroad.

Treasurer MANIERRE received only $2,350 yesterday, raising his total to $110,855.

IN THE POLICE COURTS.

In the Jefferson Market Court the following-named persons were held to bail in the sum of $100 each by Justice DODGE, to answer the charge of exposing intoxicating liquors for sale without license:

Henry Van Leggem, No. 122 Eighth-avenue; Bernard McElhone, No. 34 Tenth-avenue; Edward McGuire, No. 346½ Bowery; John Kettle, No. 216 East Twenty-third-street; Daniel Dooling, No. 233 Thompson-street; Joseph Eagan, No. 237 Tenth-avenue; John Daley, No. 233 Thompson-street; Julius Doerge, No. 503 Broadway; Albert Otten, No. 154 East Twenty-sixth-street; Henry Balkwitz, No. 146 Third-avenue; James Christix, No. 34 Tenth-avenue.

At the Yorkville Court in Fifty-seventh-street, JOHN PHILLIPS and DIEDERICK FREDERICKS, the first doing business in First-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and the other in Forty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, were arraigned before Justice KELLY on charges of having exposed liquor for sale without a license. Both complaints were dismissed, as the accused introduced evidence to show that they had no liquor on their premises for sale, and did not intend keeping any; they had a lot of fixtures exposed for sale. THOMAS AMBROSE, who was found exposing liquor for sale in First-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, was not so fortunate, he being required to find bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge.

In the Tombs Court, Justice HOGAN held the following persons to bail in the sum of $100 for alleged violations of the Excise Law: CHARLES WALTER, No. 281 Mott-street; HENRY HESSELMANN, No. 64 Frankfort-street; JAMES MAXCY, No. 156 Maiden-lane; HENRY BAKER, No. 45 Whitehall-street; GEORGE SMITH, No. 133 Reade-street; ERNEST NEIMEYER, No. 45 Whitehall-street.

In the Essex Market Court, the following persons were arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, and were admitted to bail in the sum of $100 each: FREDERICK ROTEMEYER, No. 19 Bayard-street; HERMAN BENZED, No. 22 Bayard-street; THOMAS ROACH, No. 82 Pike-street; WM. MCCONNELL, East Broadway, and JACOB F. KENAN, No. 12 Suffolk-street.

Twenty-three unlicensed dealers were arrested yesterday, and held to bail in the sum of $100 each by the several Police Magistrates, to answer the charge of violating the Excise Law, at the Court of General Sessions.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

A Race between Six-oared Boats for the Championship of the State—The Albany "Mutuals" vs. The New-York "Atalantas"—New-Yorkers Victorious.

Some time since the "Mutual Boat Club of Albany" challenged any club in the State to pull a three-mile race for the championship of the State. The challenge was promptly accepted by the "Atalanta Club" of this City. The terms of the race, as agreed upon, stipulated for a home-and-home match, and in case of each club winning a race, the third and decisive one to be pulled on neutral ground. The first race of the match having been advertised to take place yesterday, a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen embarked at the foot of Christopher-street on board the pleasure barge *Geraldine*, for the purpose of being conveyed to the scene of strife. The weather was lowering, and at intervals heavy showers of rain fell upon the festive throng, occasioning considerable delay in getting off. About 4 o'clock, however, the sky became clear, the sun shone out brightly, and everything being in readiness, the gay and joyous party was speedily conveyed to a point in the river opposite the Elysian Fields, where a proper course had been selected. The two boats' crews were soon in readiness, and pulled along side of the judges' boat. The "Mutual's" boat, the *Ivanhoe*, was built in this City by Mr. INGERSOLL; she is 42 feet long and weighs 242 pounds. The following are the names of her crew: HOLLEY GARDNER, stroke; C. G. GRAVES, bow; J. H. FEATHERLY, coxswain; HENRY TRUAX, CHARLES TROSTER and CHARLES PIEPENBRINK. The "Atalanta's" boat was built by GEORGE ROAHR, a member of the Club; weighs 200 pounds, and is 45 feet in length. Her crew was as follows: GEORGE ROAHR, stroke; J. H. LINDSEY, bow; JOHN KING, coxswain; W. H. WEBSTER, N. C. MAINLAND and ALDEN S. SWAN. The Albany crew were the most muscular-looking men, and the odds of two to one were laid that they would win the race. A large amount of money was staked on the issue, there being many Albanians present prepared to back their favorites in large sums.

At 5:15 o'clock the boats were ordered to their positions, and at the word "go" shot forward in beautiful style, cheered from boat and shore most lustily by several thousand persons. The boats kept pretty nearly even for half a mile, when the *Atalanta's* crew took the lead, turned the stake-boat in advance of their competitors, and came home in splendid style, several lengths ahead. The *Ivanhoe* followed gallantly, arriving home only about fifteen seconds behind the winning boat. Time, for the winners, eighteen minutes and forty-three seconds. This is said to be the quickest time ever made on a three-mile course with six oars—the Atalantas never having made it before in less than twenty-one minutes and a half. The Mutual crew labored under some slight disadvantages, having a heavier boat, pulling on a strange course, and having been drenched to the skin in the rain while pulling from Christopher-street to the course. The "Atalantas," an account of the rain, put their boat on the barge, and thus secured the advantages of dry clothing, and saving a pull of two miles in rough water. This race was most satisfactory to all who witnessed it, the "Atalanta Club" having taken every precaution to secure the comfort of their many guests. The judges were D. W. MERCHANT and JAMES SHATTUCK, of Albany, for the "Mutuals," and M. V. B. SMITH and D. BANKS, Jr., of New-York, for the "Atalantas," with CHARLES A. PEVERELLY as umpire. The second race is to be pulled at Albany before the 20th inst.

The river was covered in the vicinity of the race-course with small craft of all kinds, from large steamboats down to frail shell-boats propelled with a single pair of oars. Several of our City boat clubs were present in the various beautiful crafts owned by them, the crews apppearing in their nautical uniform. Among these clubs thus represented we noticed the "Columbia," the "Waverley," the "Atlantic," and the "Alcyon." The event was one of great interest to all lovers of aquatic sports.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ACTIVE OF NEW-YORK VS. ENTERPRISE OF BROOKLYN.

The game between these clubs, played yesterday at Hoboken, was closely contested throughout. It was 4:30 o'clock before play commenced, and then the condition of the ground from the rain prevented a good display of fielding. Some fine points were shown, however, by both clubs, which elicited hearty applause from the large crowd present. The Actives took a decided lead from the first inning, and at the end of the third the score stood 13 to 3 in their favor. The Brooklyn club worked hard to reduce this large difference, and partially succeeded, for at the end of the sixth inning the Actives were but four ahead. The game ended at 7:30, the Actives winning by 31 to 26. The individual play on both sides was excellent, and in two or three cases brilliant. Two double plays were made on each side, and the Actives missed a triple play by a wild throw of HATFIELD'S to first base. Considering the exceedingly bad condition of the ground, the game was well played and quite interesting. We give the score below:

ENTERPRISE.	Outs.	Runs.	ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.
Madden, r. f.	4	3	Ebbetts, c. f.	3	2
Edwards, s. s	4	3	Kelly, c.	4	3
Leland, c. f.	2	4	Stockman, s. s	1	6
Cook, l. f.	2	4	Hatfield, 2d b	3	4
Jewell, 2d b	2	4	Moran, 3d b	3	3
W. Cornwell, 3d b	4	2	Rogers, l. f.	4	3
Bowie, 1st b	2	3	Collins, 1st b	3	4
Richards, c	2	3	Hiobard, r. f.	2	4
Pinkham, p	3	3	Walker, p.	4	2
Total	27	28	Total	27	31

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Enterprise	3	0	0	4	9	3	0	0	7	—26
Active	3	5	5	0	8	2	0	7	1	—31

Umpire—Mr. CONNELL, of the Gotham Club.
Scorers—Messrs. CUMMINGS and WILLIAMSON.
Time of game—3 hours.

CONCORD VS. PATERSON OF NEW-YORK.

The return game between the above-named junior clubs took place on Friday, June 29, 1866, on the Concord's grounds, at Bedford, resulting in an overwhelming victory for the Concords by a score of 46 to 28. The home-and-home game takes place some in time July.

Billiards—Championship Billiard Match.

The match for the billiard championship of Pennsylvania and the emblematic golden cue, between the present holder, ROBERT T. RYALL, and EUGENE J. PLUNKETT, both of Philadelphia, came off at Concert Hall, Chestnut-street, in that city, on Friday night last. These two professionals were old opponents, each having defeated the other for the championship, and consequently this match, the third of the rubber, was regarded with considerable interest by the billiard fraternity throughout the country. There was a large and select attendance, including a great many ladies. The betting, which was at even, was limited in amount. PLUNKETT took a commanding lead from the start, playing with unusual brilliancy, steadiness and precision of execution, and when the first 500 points were scored, he was 240 points ahead. He kept increasing this lead so steadily that when 1,000 points were called he led his opponent 503, and on his 81st innings he completed the required number of 1,500 points, winning the match by 677 points. The winner's average was 18¼, and his highest run 155; the loser's average was 10, and highest run 117. The game occupied 4 hours and 15 minutes in the playing.

Metropolitan Board of Health.

Yesterday afternoon Sanitary Superintendent DALTON, in compliance with the orders of the Board of Health, bulletined the following:

OFFICE OF SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT, METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, June 30.

BULLETIN OF PUBLIC HEALTH

For the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock P. M. June 30, 1866. NO CHOLERA. Public health good.

Beyond the dismissal, for cause, of two clerks in the employ of the Board, and a private meeting of the Sanitary Inspectors, nothing of interest occurred yesterday at No. 301 Mott-street.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND MAYHEM.

PATRICK WELSH, of No. 524 West Thirty-fourth-street, was violently assaulted and beaten, on Friday night, near his residence, by JAMES BAYHAM, who resides in the same street. Officer MURRAY, of the Twentieth Precinct, hearing the disturbance, ran down to arrest the assailant. On arriving on the ground, he attempted to arrest BAYHAM, but he resisted, and refused to go to the Police Station. A desperate encounter ensued, during which the desperado succeeded in wrenching the officer's baton from his grasp, and then struck him on the head with the weapon. The struggle lasted for some twenty minutes, during which WELSH, who is an aged man, attempted to procure assistance, but was unsuccessful; but the patrolman proved himself capable of making the arrest single-handed, as he contrived to regain possession of the club, with which he compelled BAYHAM to surrender. The victory was, however, a dear one, for the prisoner had seized the officer's lip between his teeth and bit it off, thereby causing a fearful disfigurement. On the prisoner being brought before the Court yesterday morning affidavits were filed against him by WELSH and Officer MURRAY, and he was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions, bail being refused by the magistrate. BAYHAM is a native of Ireland, and 29 years of age.

ROBBED IN CENTRAL PARK.

FREDERICK POST, a resident of Ulster County, New-York State, came to this City on Friday to procure help for his farm. On his arrival he went to an intelligence office at No. 120 Greenwich-street, and engaged a man and his wife. As it was then too late to take the up river boat, CHRISTIAN NELSON and some other men proposed a visit to Central Park, which was arranged, and the party paid a visit there. After reaching the Park and walking about for some time, one of the men expressed a wish to sit down, as he was tired. They accordingly chose a convenient spot in the grass and rested. While there Mr. POST fell asleep, and when he awoke he discovered that two of his companions had disappeared, as had also $78 in United States Treasury and National Bank notes, but NELSON was still sitting by his side. He caused NELSON'S arrest by Officer PIERCE, of the Eighth Precinct, and the prisoner was held for trial in default of $500 bail. He is 24 years of age, and a native of Denmark.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THE FORGERY CASE.

The examination in the case of ALBERT UNTERHOLZ, charged with having committed a series of forgeries by means of printed checks surreptitiously obtained, came up yesterday. Two complaints were made against the accused—one by WM. T. W. WHITNEY, Paying Teller of the National Bank of the Republic, who stated that on the 17th of February last the prisoner came to that Bank and presented a check for $7,632 75, purporting to have been drawn and signed by SCOTT, ZEREGA & Co., of No. 22 William-street, and that the amount of the check had been paid. Mr. ZEREGA testified that the check was a forgery. CORNELIUS V. BANTA, Teller of the Merchants' National Bank, made an additional complaint against the prisoner, charging that on the 3d of February last an unknown man presented a check for $4,891 13 for payment, the check purporting to have been signed by T. ZIZINIA. He stated that the check had been paid, but it was afterwards discovered to be a forgery; and he also stated that he had been informed by GEORGE SCHLAGER, of No. 83 William-street, that the prisoner came to his place of business and ordered a number of checks of a similar description as the forged check. Mr. SCHLAGER testified to these facts, and fully identified the forged check as one of those he had printed for the prisoner in December or January last, the accused having represented himself as a clerk in the employ of Mr. ZIZINIA. Ex-Judge STUART, who appeared for the defence, stated that his client had nothing to do with the forgery in the Bank of the Republic, and that the defence are prepared to show that the accused was absent from the City at that time. At this stage of the proceedings the case was adjourned, as it is expected that other complaints will be brought against UNTERHOLZ.

SINGULAR DISCOVERIES.

In obedience to orders issued by Capt. HUME, of the Fourth Precinct, Officer CUNNLEY started out to arrest all vagrant boys whom he might find about the wharves of the East River. He endeavored to arrest three boys, believing them to be thieves, and they took refuge from his pursuit by creeping beneath Pier No. 29. The officer followed and arrested them. The prisoners gave their names as JOHN O'NEIL, EDWARD DE CORSY and PATRICK CAMPBELL, and they were committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. When he arrested these boys he found them snugly ensconced in a rude hut, built of boards, beneath the pier, the floor of which was high and dry above the influence of the tides. Inside was a cooking-stove, and the floor was neatly covered with mats, and in a pantry were tea and coffee pots, tin and pewter plates and a quantity of crockery, beside a number of stools and bedding. There was also on hand a large stock of bacon, bread, potatoes, teas and sugars, all of which, it is supposed, was stolen by the fifteen or twenty boys who inhabited this strange habitation. The Police have demolished the hut and removed the contents.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 30—*In steamship Lafayette, for Brest and Havre*—Princess Achille Murat and servant, Capt. [illegible] Dallas, Mr. De la Tour, Minister of Italy at Mexico, and servant, Hon. Robert M. McLane, New-York; Count Ferdinand de Lasteyrie, Robert de Lasteyrie, France; E. R. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, 3 children and nurse, Boston; Count de Podenas, France; F. D. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Lincoln, Cincinnati; F. L. Tift, New-York; E. De Maintenant, Commandant French Art'y; Mrs. Graham, two children and nurse, New-York; Major R. H. Cuny, Mrs. Cuny, Mrs. Laura Jones, Miss Ella Jones, Miss Laura Jones, two Masters Jones, Frederick Henley, New-York; E. Villeneuve, Mrs. Villeneuve, child and servant, New-Orleans; Mr. Larmet, Mrs. Larmet, L. Labrunie, Mrs. Labrunie, all of the Theatre Français; T. F. Andrews, Miss E. H. Andrews, Newark, N. J.; Mr. M. Robinson and son, Mr. Wm. Littleton Savage, Philadelphia; Mr. J. B. Phillips and son, New-York; Mrs. Boucherie Papineau, Miss Georgette Papineau, Miss Dolareta Papineau, Havana; J. H. Singer, New-York; Leopold Sola, Miss Julia Sola, Miss Anita Sola, 3 Masters Sola and servant, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. P. Dupony, child and servant, New-York; A. Labrot, Mrs. Labrot, Miss Labrot, Miss A. Labrot, A. Altmann, Mrs. Altmann, 2 children and servant, New-York; Armand de Lille, Mrs. de Lille, Paris; Hon. N. Niles, New-York; Victor Triguet, Mr. Moulin, V. Faisance, Alex. Duthil, Mrs. Duthil, Mr. Ralu, R. Boissonean, New-Orleans; William Jones, Thomas H. Hardcastle, New-York; Isaac Moore, New-York; Daniel Jamison, Samuel Jamison, New-Orleans, G. E. Castillon, New-York; Lucien Casamajor, Miss Augustine Casamajor, Miss Jane Casamajor, Havana; Mr. L. M. Thorn, Mrs. Thorn, three children and servant, Miss Mary H. Raquet, New-York; Mr. Samuel Born, Indiana; Mr. G. M. Bayley and sons, New-York; Mr. Acosta, Mrs. Acosta, Miss del Valle and servant, Miss Sancrez, Mr. Manuel Garcia, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. R. Barhue, Havana; Mr. Peter Ascencio, Mr. Alex. Notmann, New-York; Mr. Guitano Borzino, Mrs. Borzino, Italy; Mr. Harvey Woodrow, Cincinnati; Ed. B. de Espenville Picot, Philadelphia; A. de Montgolfrer, F. Luquet, L. Lequin, New-York; F. Guilbeau, B. Callaghan, Miss Felicie Aimanr, Rene Digas, Mr. McGibbon, New-Orleans; D. Faljo P. Lavronde, New-York; C. Pascal, Paris; Mrs. Eviline L. Briart de Beauregard and three children, E. B. de Beauregard, Miss Ernestine Bricop, New-Orleans; Rev. Mr. Troleve, Rev. Mr. Mailley, E. Chazal, Michael Chazel, France; Julius Altmann, New-York; Pedro Pers, Mr. Coronado, Ignacio Larrinaga, Mrs. Larrinaga, Havana; D. Constance, Mrs. Constance, Selma, Ala.; Miss Lemon Jack, New-York; Capt. E. Woolongham, Mr. Cadillon, Mr. Lacroix, New-Orleans; Mr. Dominique, J. Querin, New-York; Mr. John Thompson, Mrs. Thompson and 2 children, Scotland; P. Pons Olivas, Mrs. P. Pons Olivas, 3 sons and 2 daughters; A. Magnier, Mrs. Magnier, Miss Eugenie Stamroor, N. Y.; Jules Rev lion, Pascal Favaron, Mrs. Favaron, New-Orleans; E. Mendez, New-York; Francisco de P. Calderon, Mrs. de Calderon and child, Mrs. Gauthret, Mrs. Amos and servant, New-Orleans; Miss Louisa Godde, New-York; Joseph Mottet, Miss Clothilde Picault, Louis Herzog, New-York; J. Devy, France; A. Kribs, Norwalk, Ohio; Mrs. Neville, Mrs. Harley, New-York; Mrs. Francois and child, C. Carlos, Mrs. Carlos and child, New-Orleans; Mrs. V. G. Walthers, Boston; Mrs. Sowriac and 2 children, France; Mr. and Mrs. Dassori, Mrs. Meseix and son, Natchez; Miss Mary Mathe, Harrisburgh, Penn.; Louis Surgent and son, Christophe Batist, Geo. Mutzig and son, New-York; Guileume Gemy, Mrs. Gemy, Paris; Miss H. Ambroese, New-York. Total, 203.

JUNE 30.—*In steamship Queen, for Liverpool.*—T. Odet, Master J. Odet, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Odet, Texas; J. Shardon, Mrs. Shardon, Cincinnati; Thomas Shepherd, New-York; Miss E. Stanwood, Miss S. Ambroise, Texas; Mrs. Rebbechini, Smyrna; Mrs. Cook and child, Cincinnati; D. Barnett, Mrs. Barnett, New-York; J. Westhorn, Amsterdam; R. Lambert, W. Griffin, Hamburg; H. Rogers, Mr. Coleman, Mrs. Coleman, New-York; Miss Donovan, Miss Ellen Donovan, Miss J. Hollins, London; John R. Jones, New-York; Griffith Griffiths, New-York; Geo. Hudson, New-York; Mrs. Hudson, New-York; Miss Hudson, New-York; E. Brunt, Jr., New-York; G. D. Hope, South Carolina; J. Lipinsky, Indianapolis; H. J. Muyts, New-York; Geo. W. West, Bermuda; M. Barry, New-York; J. Woistein, Texas; Mrs. Holems, London; J. Ward, New-York; J. Renaid, Paris; C. Dine, Paris; J. Sharan, Philadelphia; J. Reed, Philadelphia; J. Sheperd, Philadelphia; and others in the steerage.

JUNE 30—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool.*—Miss Eliza Newton, Miss Emma Goodison, Mrs. Murdock, Miss Murdock and Master Murdock, of Charleston; Mis Pauline Sandsbery, Mrs. Julia M. Moore, Miss Morris, Capt. Daly and wife, Thomas Kent, of Chicago, Wm. Cruickshank, Gen. H. W. Carpenter, Wm. Ward, Jas. Hill, P. Naylor, F. Bunker, Wr. Pierson, W. F. Shaw, S. Love, B. Sharkey, E. Blin, Pat. McHugh, Pat. McManus, Rev. Mark Crane, Thomas Hale, wife and 2 sons, F. Raven, H. O'Neill, J. Leopold, John Armstrong, Richard Murphy, Miss Berne McShane, Miss O'Rorke, Miss Mary McConnell, Margaret John and Kate McConnell and nurse, Joseph Wild and wife, Jerome S. Plummer and wife, Wm. H. Taylor and wife, Thomas Donaldson and wife. Henry Rigby, Miss Murfett, Mr. Bocher, of Boston; James Wilson, A. Lundsbery, Charles Gisborne, Ed. C. Kigg, Ed. O'Rourke, John McConnell, Wm. Barth, Rev. F. Kittenmaster, of Montreal; T. Bentley, wife and child, Henry F. Moore, F. A. Graham, Rev. Jno. C. Gilligan, M. T. Earquahar, Robt. Hayward, Mr. Powell, James S. Kewin, Col. Farrish, Ira H. Buell, Henry T. Osborne, wife and five children, Mrs. Emma Robinson, Mrs. Sawans and child, Mrs. Mary Muir, A. H. Burnham, E. Noyes, M. Raymond Gascon, Mrs. Marsden, Miss Gascon, Wm. Elliott, wife, 3 children and nurse, John J. Ellis, of Louisville, Ed. H. Puffer, W. S. Brucker, Francis Bastible and others in the steerage.

JUNE 30.—*In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall*—Geo. W. Knox, W. W. Montague, Jno. A. Hooper, wife and servant, Mrs. Milliken, Mrs. Jones, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Lord, H. C. Campbell, Mrs. Jno. Taylor, Mrs. Ella White, Maj. G. Haraszthy, Mrs. Henry, 2 children, infant and nurse, W. J. Campbell, A. Kohler, Miss Jennie Creigh, J. H. Rossiter and wife, Mrs. Presoury, Geo. B. Garanus, A. Levine, Andrew J. Pope, wife and child, Miss Talbox, Peter Mackie and wife, Mrs. S. S. Martin and daughter, S. M. Martin, F. Kapp, Jr., M. Beranger, Jas. Street, John Dolbear, Jno. Jay Knox, Thos. Stevenson, J. H. Snyder and wife, Miss Hafleigh, Miss Land, Mrs. M. Sheppard, H. Escobar, J. K. Larke, Dr. W. V. Marmoir, F. C. Herbruger, Dolfine Sanchey, Mrs. E. J. McLean, M. P. Freeman and wife, Mrs. Jno. Paty, Mrs. L. B. Gray, S. B. Smith, Mrs. Belfour, J. P. F. Carter and wife, Mrs. B. Alexander, child and infant, W. S. Runyon and wife, Mrs. Bates, 4 children and infant, M. A. Maguire and sister, Dr. Dubois, Alonzo Leslie, James Bell, wife and infant, Miss Elizabeth Bell, C. Willis, Mrs. S. Brown, Mrs. Sherman and sister, Mrs. Holmes Elerane and infant, Adolph Wolf, Jas. D. Outwater, Emilie Severine, Francisco Severne, Fritz Engestrow, Mrs. C. C. Roone and daughter, Mrs. Iuga L. Engestroux, Mrs. Tittle, Miss Florney, Miss Hussey, Miss Ritchie, Miss Holberg, Mr. Giss and boy, Geo. S. Slucum, A. Matzen, Charles Franke, E. Mitchell, J. Bibber, James Adams, Michael Mangam, Annie Mansui, P. Moritz, B. Phelps, James W. Brooks, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Jul. Wiend, Anton Brown, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. H. Greeley, Miss C. Greeley, D. McDonald, W. H. Bears, Robert C. Black an lady, C. W. Brummer and wife, M. G. Farragut, Mrs. Armitage and daughter, Jane Blacker, Wm. Blacker, W. R. Pixley, M. T. Olin, E. Caffry, B. Einstein, Alexander Hamilton, H. Hadden, A. Thalheimer, Geo. T. Rankin, John Hayes and daughter, O. Madsen, R. Allen, Stephen Degraw, W. A. Caffry, G. T. Crabtree, H. T. Powell, S. B. Ross, H. A. Troutman, Ed. Glover, wife and servant; L. Dante, B. Matthews, P. Henderson, L. Holmes, G. R. Barker, John J. Watson, G. W. Lyon, W. W. Parker, S. Lathbury, and 11 in steerage.

In steamship Tyber, for Savannah.—Miss A. Frank, Miss F. Cohen, Miss J. Cohen, Miss M. Knilezki, J. Knilezki, A. M. Cohen, Mrs. Battersby, M. H. Gowdy, Frank Foley, L. Morton, F. D. Riddell, F. Bogart, John Thompson, Wm. Bates, H. Fuguay, F. D. Cordus, James K. Day, M. Hayes, M. Tagart, C. Coffin, John Scott, Thos. Beal, H. Pfizman, C. Morrell, Miss A. Wolf, T. Henderson, L. Martin, and 12 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, from New Orleans—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Costendike, Mrs. Hefty and two children, Mr. Leonard, Mrs. Amelia Reef, Mrs. M. S. Mott and children, Miss Jones, Miss Hurd, Mr. and Mrs. H. James and family, L. Strangenberg, C. B. Amory, Mrs. J. Locke and two children, Miss M. A. Dillon, E. Pinder, W. F. Ferriday, wife and two children, Miss L. S. Ferriday, Miss Destman, Dr. W. B. Ulrich, C. H. Bush, Mrs. Mason, Miss Annie Pendleton, Mrs. Shaubert, Mrs. B. W. M. Jones, Mrs. N. Smith, F. Borisiter, W. A. Malone, John Abbott, Mr. Lomenti, John Bullock, W. P. Misher, A. T. Jamison, Frederick Bushman, Wm. James, Arthur Thurnton and child, C. Bangorman, C. J. Wentworth, Thomas Lyons, Wm. Johnson, H. Burnes, W. H. Kerley, E. Stenber, J. J. Dundas, P. A. Walsh, P. Stardart, J. Lyons, George Burger.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 32 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises.... 9 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 44 | Gov. Island. 10 33 | Hell Gate.... 11 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 30.

Cleared.

Steamships A. C. Stimers, Knox, Alexandria, J. Hand; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Arizona, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Eutaw, Coffin, Beaufort, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Tybee, Crowell, Savannah, L. L. Jones; San Salvador, King, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Washington, Chichester, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamer Millville, Renar, Philadelphia.

Ship Orpheus, (Brem.,) Wessel, Bremen, Garrels & Meyer.

Barks Cephas Starrett, Gregory, New-Orleans, W. S. Brown & Co.; Constantia, (Span.,) Aliver, Barcelona, Pesant Bros.; Baeder, (Norw.,) Andreasen, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; E. W. Cahoon, (Br.,) Fancey, Richibucto, G. F. Bulley; Eva, (Br.,) Rose, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Oryx, (Br.,) Gill, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Talevera, Carver, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Walsh & Carver; Dresden, (Br.,) Canfield, Mauritius via Boston, E. A. Hussey & Co.; Amalia, (Prus.,) Silberschmit, Cork for orders, W. Salem; Humboldt, (Brem.,) Gude, London, Ruger Bros.

Brigs S. G. Adams, Keeth, Key West, Benner & Brown; Solferino, (Br.,) Warren, Demarara, Brett, Son & Co.; Palma, (Brazil.,) Roque, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; Velocity, (Br.,) Darrell, Barbados, via Wilmington, N. C., Darrell & Nash; Vittoria, (Br.,) Burke, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Madonna, (Br.,) Jordan, Demerara.

Schooners S. L. Thompson, Smith, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; A. C. Austin, Willard, Boston, Snow & Burgess; F. H. Allen, Fuller, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Planter, Seaman, Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.; N. Doane, Marathlin, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Gem, Powell, Matanzas, E. S. Powell; Foaming Sea, North, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Matilda, (Br.,) Stevens, Para, C. Ludmann; Frank Maria, Harbour, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Pilot's Bride, Blatchford, Barbados, Miller & Houghton; Throne, Halleck, Bridgeport, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Emily Comer, (Br.,) Waycot, Calais, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, New-Orleans June 23, with mdse. and passengers to D. N. Carrington. June 27, lat. 28 42, lon. 79 50, passed brigs Clara M. Goodrich and Zero, bound N.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Pacific, Harris, Havre 37 ds., with mdse. and 99 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Has had light westerly winds and fogs since passing the Western Islands.

Ship Charles Luling, (of Boston,) Von Hagen, San Francisco Feb. 24, with mdse. to J. O. Baker & Co. Was 20 ds. to the line with easterly winds.

Ship Blue Jacket, Dearborn, New-Bedford 23 hours, in ballast to C. Comstock. Was towed to this port by steamtug Seth Low, Capt. Morril.

Ship Tadonsac, (Br.,) Elmore, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Bark Diamond, (of Shields,) Robertson, Kanagawa, Japan, Feb. 16, with teas to Everett & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope May 6.

Bark Louisa Boynton, (of Biddeford,) Turner, Japan 137 ds., with teas to George F. Bulley.

Brig E. A. Reed, (Br.,) O'Donnell, Greytown, Nic., 23 ds., with rubber and wood to Central Am. Transit Co. June 20, at noon, lat. 24 33, lon. 80 14, in a heavy rain and thunder squall, was struck by lightning, which splintered royal topgallant and topsail yards, the topgallant and foremasts, knocked the clewline blocks on topgallant-sail to pieces, and burned several holes in topgallant-sail and jib.

Brig Concordia, (Hol.,) Brants, Rio Grande 57 ds., with hides and wool to George Moke.

Brig Emily Fisher, ——, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Ossuna, (of Boston,) Haskell, Nuevitas 14 ds., with molasses to Thayer & Sargent.

Schr. Diadem, Benjamin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. S. Brown, Carr, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. L. Austin, Willett, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. M. L. Vankirk, Haley, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. D. Hallock, Petty, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Choctaw, Mayo, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. W. Everman, Hackett, Hartford.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, ——, Hartford.

Schr. M. W. Griffing, Griffing, New-Haven.

Schr. Surprise, Barker, Providence.

Schr. Phenix, Denning, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Sailed.

Steamships Arizona, New-York, Germania, Lafayette, The Queen, Royal Standard, City of New-York, Germania, Gen. Grant, San Salvador, Tybee, Hatteras and Niagara.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 30—Arr. steamer Mary Sanford, from New-York; bark Zatoff, for Goree.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 28, P. M.—Arr. brig Mary Means, Tibbetts, Philadelphia, for Boston; schrs. Alice B. Chase, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; Marcus Hunter, Hutchinson, Philadelphia, for Baltimore; Laconia, Falker, do., for Saco; Cerro Gordo, Cobb, do. for Haverhill; Gen. Scott, Leach, Elizabethport, for Danversport; W. W. Marcy, Barrett, Boston, for Philadelphia; Harriet Newell, Gould, Bangor, for do.; Hattie Carter, do., for Wilmington, N. C.; Cabot, Bacon, Boston, for New-York; Union, Rich, Millbridge, for do.; Sarah Wooster, Leland, Calais, for do.; Vigilant, White, Hyannis, for do.

Miscellaneous.

The steamtug Hobomok, from Wilmington, N. C., for Baltimore, was fallen in with off Willoughby Point on the 27th, short of coal and her boiler damaged, and was towed to Fortress Monroe, where she will undergo repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Adelaide—brig, of Thomaston, Me., 60 ds. from Newport, Eng., for Matanzas, June 20, lat. 24 33, lon. 80 14.

Delaware—bark, from Philadelphia for Demerara, June 21, lat. 38, lon. 72 09.

Director—Br. ship, steering N., June 26.

Eunice—brig, from New-York for Para, June 6, lat. 3 N., lon. 39 W.

Jane Galway—Br. bark, from Mauritius for Cork, 13 ds. out, April 26, lat. 34 47, lon. 25 23.

Ladoga—ship, from San Francisco for New-York, June 16, lat. and lon. not given.

Seanhuile—Br. ship, steering S., May 27, lat. 14 59, lon. 29 45.

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 409, June 30, 1866.
17, 21, 15, 39, 63, 22, 72, 57, 33, 49, 10, 5, 53.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 410, June 30, 1866.
14, 67, 66, 42, 47, 15, 68, 38, 30, 32, 26, 45, 10.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 309, June 30, 1866.
25, 18, 47, 64, 66, 26, 37, 78, 53, 46, 29, 34, 59.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 310, June 30, 1866.
50, 65, 2, 49, 69, 31, 56, 63, 4, 15, 57, 47, 59.
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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GRAND OCEAN EXCURSION.
FOURTH JULY ON THE OCEAN.
The new and splendid steamer MAGENTA, Capt. WM. J. BAULSIR, will make her second annual excursion to the Atlantic Ocean on July 4, 1866, leaving 34th-st., North River, at 9½ A. M.; foot of Barclay-st., 10 A. M.; foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 10:15; foot of Atlantic-st., 10:30 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

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